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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 191

30 September 1985

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MORE ON ABE NEW YORK MEETING WITH COUNTERPARTS

Chinese Foreign Minister

OW300159 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 29 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Thursday and they agreed the redeployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles now in Europe to the Far East poses threat to peace in Asia, Japanese officials said.

During their 40 minutes of talks at the U.N. Headquarters, the two foreign ministers also agreed both Japan and China should work together over the Soviet missile issue, the officials said.

China's foreign minister also revealed Beijing is worried by the presence of the SS-20 missiles and had "repeatedly" pressed Moscow to slash their deployment in its Far East region. The Soviet Union is said to have more than 100 intermediate-ranged SS-20s in the Soviet Far East, and both Japan and China are within striking range of the nuclear-tipped warheads.

"We have repeatedly asked the Soviet Union for a reduction and we plan to make another strong demand in the October Sino-Soviet sub-ministerial talks," Wu was quoted as telling Abe. Abe, however, later told reporters he has no idea of what specific steps the two countries would take in dealing with the SS-20 issue.

Official Japanese sources said Abe and Wu agreed that Tokyo and Beijing should continue to exchange views and keep each other informed about SS-20 redeployment. The United States and the Soviet Union are believed to have arrived at a critical stage in their current arms reduction talks in Geneva, and the common stand taken by Japan and China is seen as a bid to keep the pressure on Moscow against shifting their SS-20's from Europe to Asia.

Wu expressed his agreement when Abe voiced his concern that the redeployment of SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East would pose "extremely negative effects on peace in Asia," the Japanese sources said.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Wu said the Soviets have yet to take any concrete measures to improve bilateral ties. Trade and the exchange of technology are not enough to improve relations between the two countries, Wu said.

The Chinese have insisted a settlement of border disputes, a Soviet troop pullout from Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea are essential before Sino-Soviet relations could be improved.

The Chinese stand on the SS-20 issue as outlined by Wu indicates that Beijing has now added the missile problem as yet another dimension in the series of disputes between the two communist neighbors.

Romanian Foreign Minister

OW300437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 29 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday conferred with Romanian Foreign Minister Stephan Andrei but their views on the current nuclear disarmament talks and the redeployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles remained wide apart, Japanese officials said.

During a 30-minute meeting, Abe explained Japan's basic stand on the issue that Japan was redoubling its efforts to seek a solution to the current U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks based on the principles of global nuclear arms reduction.

Andrei said the Romanian Government hoped for measures to be taken to prevent U.S. Pershing II missiles from being deployed in Western Europe and that "an adequate reduction" of Soviet SS-20s in Europe and Siberia could be made.

On bilateral issues, the two foreign ministers agreed to make efforts for further promotion of economic and industrial cooperation, personnel exchanges and cooperation in political and other fields on a bilateral and international basis, including U.N. organizations, the officials said.

Abe and his party will leave for home Friday morning after completing a week-long visit here, and arrive at Narita Airport Sunday evening after a brief stopover in Honolulu.

Iranian Foreign Minister

0W300431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 29 KYODO -- Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Abkar Velayati Thursday rejected a Japanese appeal for an early settlement of the Iran-Iraq war, vowing instead to fight to the end, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Velayati outlined Iran's rigid stand on the two-year-old war with neighboring Iraq in a meeting here with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Abe repeated his appeal made earlier in his address to the United Nations General Assembly, calling on the Iranians to avoid escalating the conflict by bringing new weapons into the battlefield, the officials said. Abe also denied Japan was taking sides with Iran, saying the Japanese position was to bring about an early settlement to the stale-mated conflict. Japanese officials said Abe made the denial after Velayati expressed his gratitude for what he described as "Japan's understanding" of the Iranian war position.

"We are not taking any side, and the Japanese position is to work out an early settlement to the conflict," Abe told Velayati. Velayati responded by insisting that the Iranian stand on the war "is to fight to the end," the officials said.

Before breaking off the talks, Abe reminded the Iranians that they should take a more flexible stance in the military conflict with Iraq if they want to convince the world of their own cause. "The general feeling at the United Nations is that Iran is not taking a serious stance toward peace," Abe was quoted as telling the Iranian foreign minister.

Touching on the joint Japan-Iranian petrochemical project, Abe pointed out that peace is essential to ensure safety during construction work, which is expected to resume shortly.

TRADE MINISTER UNO MEETS U.S. OFFICIALS, SENATORS

0W300421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 30 Sep 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Washington Sept 29 KYODO -- Senior American officials hinted Thursday Japanese companies with branches in the United States would not be affected by state unitary tax proposals.

They told visiting International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno that the Reagan administration has set up a high-level working group to look into the problem and probably come up with a recommendation soon.

Japanese officials said the unitary tax issue came up during Uno's talks with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and presidential assistant Edwin Meese III.

The administration officials welcomed the decision by Japan Air Lines to purchase Boeing 767 aircraft, saying it is one of steps to rectify the trade imbalance with Japan and to improve bilateral trade relations, the Japanese officials added.

Uno also met a group of WASHINGTON POST reporters, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania to wind up his official visit to Washington.

Meese said the U.S. Supreme Court may exclude foreign concerns with American branches in its ruling on the controversial unitary tax proposals put forth by California and other states. The Japanese Cabinet minister warned Brock that such proposals, termed by diversified Japanese companies as double taxation, would discourage investment in the United States.

"A different conclusion may be reached" from American enterprises operating in foreign countries, Brock was quoted as telling Uno in a separate meeting.

In a series of talks here with Brock, Meese, the senators and other American officials, the MITI minister expressed the hope that outstanding trade issues will be resolved before President Ronald Reagan's trip to Tokyo in November.

"I told them Japan's imports would grow by \$10 billion in the next two to three years," Uno told Japanese reporters at a hotel.

The Japanese leader, stressing the importance of Japan-U.S. relations, said he expects the auto issue to be settled the next time he meets the U.S. trade representative, probably in late October.

Japanese ministry officials said Meese requested Japanese cooperation in curbing extension of strategically significant technological information to the Soviet Union through participation in various programs in the United States.

"You cannot separate economic issues from diplomacy," the MITI minister said when asked about whether or not Japan is prepared to extend the three-year-old auto export restraint agreement beyond March, 1984. The "voluntary" curb keeps Japanese car exports to 1.68 million units a year, and Uno hinted at the possibility of an extension in a meeting with Brock in Ottawa where they attended a four-way trade ministers conference of the United States, Japan, Canada and the European Community.

Senator Byrd asked Japan to import coal from his state but the Japanese leader avoided making a direct answer, citing the current slack demand for coal in Japan from the industrial sector.

Uno expressed Japan's preparedness to comply with an American request to mutually reduce tariffs on semiconductors to zero as early as possible. Japanese officials predicted that the duties will be eliminated starting in April.

"I am really convinced that Japan has to endeavor to promote imports" after meeting the American leaders, the MITI minister told a news conference. One stumbling block is the yen-dollar disparity caused chiefly by high U.S. interest rates which led Japanese capital to flow into the United States, he added.

The monetary issue was in fact a common concern of the trade ministers who attended the Ottawa meeting, Uno related, and he deplored the dropping of a joint conference of trade and finance ministers, originally scheduled for Wednesday in Washington.

INAYAMA FAVORS CONTINUED AUTO EXPORTS CURB

OW291141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 29 KYODO -- Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Thursday endorsed the idea of continuing Japan's voluntary restraints on car exports to the United States, reportedly hinted at by International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno in Ottawa Tuesday.

"I think it is the best policy for appeasing protectionist moves in the U.S.," the head of Keidanren, a powerful association of Japan's big businesses, told newsmen. He pointed out that Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. seems likely to set a record in fiscal 1983 ending next March.

Uno reportedly indicated Japan is prepared to extend the voluntary controls, started in 1981, into a fourth year beginning next April. Japan's annual passenger car exports to the U.S. are restricted to 1.68 million units a year under the system.

Uno attended the sixth quadrilateral trade ministers' conference in Ottawa Monday and Tuesday. Also represented at the meeting were the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC).

JAPAN 'DISAPPOINTED' AT USSR ARMS CUT RESPONSE

OW291213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 29 KYODO -- Japan is very disappointed at the Soviet Union's rejection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest proposals on arms reduction, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The official, who declined to be identified, said Japan will watch further developments to U.S.-Soviet talks for missile reductions.

Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, in a statement Wednesday, poured scorn on Reagan's offer, made in a speech to the United Nations. Reagan's offer called for reducing the number of new missiles the United States plans to deploy in Europe if the Soviets agree to cut their global missile stockpiles.

NAKASONE INTERVIEWED ON KAL, DOMESTIC POLITICS, TRADE

OW290532 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the "Interview With the Prime Minister" program, moderated by critic Daizo Kusayanagi, with LOS ANGELES TIMES Tokyo Bureau Chief (San Jameson) and FRG newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Far East Bureau Chief (Bebhardt Hirscher), at the prime minister's official residence on 27 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [(Jameson)] I am (Jameson), Tokyo Bureau chief of the LOS ANGELES TIMES. I have been in Japan for 23 years since the days of the Ikeda cabinet.

[Hirscher] I am (Hirscher), of the south German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, whose main office is in Munich, West Germany. I have been in Japan for 16 years. Today I am going to question the prime minister as a European.

[Kusayanagi] My name is Daizo Kusayanagi. I will be acting as moderator in the interview today.

U.S. President Reagan is scheduled to visit Japan on 9 November and starting with that, foreign leaders are scheduled to visit Japan in rapid succession. So to speak, it will be an autumn of diplomatic activity. This is the theme to be discussed today.

Mr Prime Minister, before going into the interview, I would like to call your attention to the fact that "Interview With the Prime Minister" is an old program that has been on since the days of Prime Minister Ideda. However, for some reason or reasons, this is the first time foreign correspondents have participated in this program and questioned and discussed the Japanese political climate, culture and other issues.

[Nakasone] Oh, really?

[Kusayanagi] What is your impression of this interview?

[Nakasone] Well, since both Mr (Jameson) and Mr (Hirscher) are authorities on Japanese affairs, I get the feeling that I am undergoing an admission test for Harvard University here. [laughter] I see two examiners here.

[Kusayanagi] Well, shall we first hear what impressions the examiners have of the prime minister? Gentlemen, please feel free to speak up if you have anything to ask.

[Jameson] One thing I was deeply impressed with in the diplomatic area is the way Japan handled the Korean Air Lines incident. Thus far Japan has been rather reluctant to get involved in big controversial world issues. But in marked contrast to that practice, in this incident Japan provided the United States with recordings of the Soviet pilot's radio messages and they were later submitted to the UN Security Council. I think it was an act quite befitting an ally, but I do not know why Japan did not announce by itself that the plane had been shot down by Soviet aircraft instead of waiting for the announcement to come from Washington. I also want to know why Japan did not submit the recordings to the UN Security Council for itself, instead of having the United States submit them.

[Nakasone] It was a little past 1000 [0100 GMT] on 1 September when I received the information that the KAL plane appeared to have been shot down. I thought that it was a big incident. As many as 269 human lives fell victim, and to make matters worse, an unarmed civil airliner was haphazardly shot down by armed military aircraft. I thought it was a very serious incident and I wanted to make sure that the information was really correct. I thought it would be dangerous for Japan to make a decision arbitrarily. So I told the ministries concerned to be absolutely sure not to let the information leak out and instructed them to check the international environment to ascertain if the information was accurate or not. For these reasons, the government checked various data. I think that the Japanese information was most abundant, after all. By evening we were convinced that generally our information was not incorrect. I am sure it was about that time that I stated Japan would not act impulsively [toshutsusuru].

At a little past 1600, the administrative vice minister of the Defense Agency visited the Foreign Ministry to officially inform it of what had happened. He did so because responsibility might become an issue later on.

So it was in the evening that the Defense Agency gave official notice to the Foreign Ministry, whereupon the Foreign Ministry started taking formal steps. Until then we were investigating all international information, trying to confirm that our information was correct. That was why we were late in making the announcement.

Next the question came up as to whether the entire content of the recordings should be made public. Regarding this question, Japan informed the countries concerned of their general content within permissible limits, especially the ROK and the United States. Those countries were also conducting investigations independently and, after awaiting the right moment and when it was believed appropriate for Japan to make an announcement, Foreign Minister Abe called a press conference at 2000 and made an official announcement. This was followed by Mr Shultz' announcement.

That was the sequence of events and Japan did not act impulsively. However, since Japan had its own valuable information, we made that public.

Next came the question of whether the recordings should be submitted to the United Nations or not. As you know, Japan is not a member of the UN Security Council, so it was a very difficult decision to make. Who knows if Japan may be subject to various complaints or pressure some day because of that? So, after studying it from various angles, we decided to submit them together with the United States. Japan is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and therefore, the United States is the only country which has the ability to adapt itself to circumstances, even with such an event.

That was why we decided to submit the recordings together with the United States. However, we made the decision on the condition that we would not submit them to the United Nations if and when the Soviet side admitted to the shooting down of the plane -- admitted that it shot it down either by mistake or deliberately -- before we had submitted them. Up to then the Soviet Union had alleged that it was absolutely not responsible for the incident and claimed that the plane had not been shot down. Since the incident was of such a serious nature, we thought we must tell the truth of it to the world. We thought it was more important to tell the truth to the world. That is how we made the decision.

[(Hirscher) Please allow me to go back to domestic political issues. Mr Kusayanagi spoke of Japan's political climate and farious other things. Now, next month a verdict will be handed down in the Tanaka trial. Since this has no direct bearing, even if I ask you about it, I guess your answer probably will be only that you are watching it quietly.

Once I went to Gumma No. 3 electoral district for news coverage. What I observed there with a deep impression was that Messrs Fukuda and Nakasone, were running on the same LDP ticket, pressed each other hard while paying no attention to other candidates from other parties.

I think that this is a phenomenon peculiar to Japanese politics. That happens because election campaigns are carried out by individuals, not by parties. After all, the reason lies in the election system. Under the Japanese election system, individual candidates -- not parties -- fight it out. So, if candidates from one and the same party compete with each other, their influence and, after all, money, not their political ideals, assume importance.

Herein lies the cause of the Tanaka issue as well. But I do not think that it is a problem limited just to Mr Tanaka. I rather think that it is one of the problems having to do with the Japanese political climate. Now, aside from the question of whether Tanaka will be found guilty or not guilty, I would like to ask you, Mr Prime Minister, what you want to do to reform the current Japanese political system or electoral system.

[Nakasone] Mr (Hirscher), what you have just pointed out is very important. Should we call it Japan's political climate, a traditional practice of the Japanese political world, or a bad habit? Anyway, that is a big cause and, unless it is remedied, this sort of unfortunate problem is bound to arise again. Although I do not know what the outcome will be, a few questions have arisen thus far. That is why people talk about the necessity to purify the political arena.

Now you say that under the current medium-sized constituency system, two or three candidates run for election on the same LDP ticket and fight against one another. You say what this is and you think that candidates need money for that reason. To remedy this, would an electoral district system be better? Would it be better to let each party put up no more than one candidate for each electoral district? That system is in force in Germany, Mr (Hirscher's) country, and it is combined with a proportional representation system. Would that be better?

As a matter of fact, the LDP studied that kind of system and even consulted with the opposition parties. But all the opposition parties were against it. Some within the LDP also argued that the matter required thorough study. That is why I have not been bold enough to make the change. Under the present medium-size electoral district system, it is very difficult for a party to get an absolute majority. But it is possible to insure stability or to let various opinions or parties gain entrance. In the case of a small electoral district system, since only one candidate can run for election from each party, the result would be extreme in that either the LDP would seize an absolute majority of the seats and the opposition come to naught or the opposition would win and the LDP fall in defeat.

In the case of a medium-sized constituency system, two LDP candidates and one opposition candidate can run in a three-seat constituency or two opposition members and one LDP member can run. In a five-seat constituency, three LDP candidates and two opposition gets to be represented appropriately. But a party cannot win by depending on the atmosphere prevailing at a particular time. There are very few instances in which the party in power won a landslide victory as in Germany or Britain. It may be the Japanese national trait to dislike those extremes. The Japanese are mild-mannered people who seek -- what do you call it -- stability and dependability.

Thus, in accord with the Japanese people's mild temperament, the Diet operates through mutual consent. In the eyes of the U.S. Congress or the Bundestag, it might seem odd not to go by majority rule, and one may ask: What is the majority for? But in Japan, process is important. The Japanese prime minister must be very polite and bow very low while answering questions in the Diet. In a sense, that may be good manners. In such a climate and atmosphere, we walk down the broad road with a steady gait by settling things through discussion without resorting to extremes, although it may be time consuming. Running on the elevated railway, so to speak, is the type of politics practiced in Japan.

In my view, this sits well with our people's mild temperament, so it is good. However, if the prime minister and other politicians take this so much for granted that they lose their leadership, it would be a big problem. I think leaders should display strong leadership within that limit.

[(Hirscher)] But it is undeniable that highly structural political (?problems) have begun to surface under that system. How this should be corrected...

[Nakasone -- interrupting] You are right. The question is how to realize clean politics under the medium-sized constituency system. Basically, politicians and the public as the electorate have to ponder it.

From an institutional point of view, how to make elections less expensive is a vital issue. We are faced with the task of holding uncostly elections and yet insuring freedom of the press, freedom of speech so that the public can know who is saying what. To this end, we are trying to make more use of television, increase posters, make more individual speeches and so forth. There are many aspects to be improved in this respect.

Since the public is complaining of heavy taxes, politicians must live frugally and their daily conduct must be worthy of their name as politicians and pass the public's muster. I think it is very important for them to be frugal and avoid waste. The public expects two things from a politician: that he be clean and able to perform his duties. Some politicians rather lack cleanliness in their minds and, on the other hand, some citizens feel that all that politicians need is ability to work. So, in my opinion, both the politicians and the public need to reflect on their thoughts.

[(Hirscher)] All those abstract things are very fine. When it comes to brass tacks, the question arises of how, for instance, the style of politics can be improved. This seems to be not so easy a problem. So far, Mr Prime Minister, you have ended up in an abstract argument. I still feel that the problem will not be solved by the things you have mentioned.

[Nakasone] It is no good to be overly dependent upon a system. If you make a system, there will be some smart people who soon know how to get around it and do something against the law. So the most basic question is how to return to the pure, unsullied mind displayed during the first postwar election. At that time, we made our posters from old newspapers and canvassed on bicycles using megaphones. Everyone had the pure thought that he should work hard to rebuild the country and conducted a campaign carrying his lunchbox. I think it was a clean election.

It may sound like a spiritual argument, but returning to that spirit is very important, after all, when viewed from a long-term perspective. To this end, political parties must be guided by their platforms and public pledges by proposing what they will do, what kind of Japan they are going to build, and how they will improve things. On the basis of these pledges, they should ask for public support. Political parties should pick their leaders on the basis of the plans and pledges the candidates make. Ability to work and helpfulness are important, but political parties should choose their candidates according to the merits of the ideas and policies they suggest. If political parties operate in this manner, things will change a great deal.

Generally speaking, all parties, including the LDP, have factions, but they should be guided by their policies. The man who becomes the leader must choose his ministers and party executives on the basis of their abilities, and hire even young people by transcending factional interests. This, I think, will gradually change things.

[Kusayanagi] Mr Prime Minister, you said earlier that politicians should tell their constituents the kind of country they want to build Japan into. I agree with you. Meanwhile I think that at a time when the world has become a highly internationalized community, politicians should indicate the direction in which they intend to guide Japan. The two gentlemen here seem to be in general agreement that this is exactly what Prime Minister Nakasone is doing. However, there seems to be a perception gap between Japan and other countries, a lack of understanding or some misunderstanding. It is said that no nation is more internationally-minded than Japan. If you two gentlemen have any specific questions to ask the prime minister on the theme of "the age of internationalization and Japan," please go ahead and ask him.

[Jameson] Linking diplomacy to economics, it is to be noted that the way Japan handled the Korean Airlines plane case deserves high praise. Japan has made some sacrifice. The incident has created some disadvantage to the intelligence gathering functions of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] as a result of its own action. The Soviet Union has changed its codes, thus rendering the SDF's intelligence collection activities less effective than before. The action deserves praise because Japan has made a sacrifice.

However, in the economic field, when it comes to economic frictions, I have never seen any instance in which Japan makes any sacrifice for the sake of liberalization. Automobile imports were completely liberalized, but that was done with no sacrifices made. Japan took the step when no single foreign-made automobile was coming any more. Later, restrictions on cigarette imports were somewhat eased, but that cannot be regarded as a sacrifice at all. The share of imported cigarettes in the Japanese cigarette market is only about 1.4 or 1.6 percent. Even if this were to be increased to 10 percent, it would not be much of a sacrifice. But Japan is unwilling to make that kind of sacrifice, and I am afraid such an attitude on the part of Japan will invite foreign criticism.

[Nakasone] In that respect, I have made great efforts since I became prime minister, subjecting myself to a great deal of criticism by farmers. but I have gone a considerable length. We have lowered tariffs on cigarettes to the same level as in the United States. There are 250,000 cigarette retailers in Japan, and we are letting retailers in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other major cities sell American and other foreign-made cigarettes freely. We are moving on to allow imported cigarettes to be sold freely at all cigarette retailers throughout the country if they choose to do so by March next year or thereabouts. We are preparing to revamp the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation to allow other companies to sell imported cigarettes and will even permit an American firm to organize a company in Japan to sell American cigarettes.

However, as for beef and oranges, I think there are still many complaints. But we have changed the standard certification system and import procedures, the standards for food and additives and the procedures for automobile imports. In the past, each part of every single imported car had to be inspected before a final clearance was given. We have changed all this to conform to international standards. Things have improved and have become better than European standards at least. The law providing for these changes passed the Diet on 1 August. It is now in force, so there has been a noticeable improvement.

Beef, oranges and other farm products are still a problem. But every country is protecting its agriculture. Even the United States has a waiver clause on 13 items. They were exempted from liberalization in advance, before GATT was organized. EC countries provide subsidies to farms and protect their agriculture in various other ways. The current Japanese protective measures are light compared with those in Europe.

As for the question of whether to completely liberalize beef and orange imports, Japanese farms are structurally different from those in the United States. Thus, if they are liberalized now, it would ruin Japanese farmers and cause unrest in society. It cannot be done. That is why we want to solve the issue step by step. Japan purchases \$6 billion worth of farm products from the United States, and Japan accounts for 60 percent of the U.S. beef exports and 40 percent of the orange exports. As you see, a large portion of the U.S. food exports go to Japan.

Under these circumstances, we are making further efforts while expanding quotas step by step despite hardship. Only recently U.S. officials arrived here and held talks on 14 and 15 September.

When I met President Reagan, I told him that both sides attach importance to agriculture, that there are things Japan can do and other things Japan cannot do, and that Japan will not do what is impossible. But I suggested that the two countries talk things over quietly and see what solutions experts can come up with. Negotiations are currently under way.

Problems between democratic countries are solved step by step through discussions and by understanding each other's positions, and I think this is one of the strong points of democracy.

[Kusayanagi] I see. I think I get your point. Mr Prime Minister, it seems to me that this is an age in which the diplomatic, economic, and military fields overlap one another to a high degree. Of course, waiver clauses, etc. pose a problem, but there is another problem, the fact that we can no longer discuss economic issues separately from other fields. For example, defense spending is limited to 1 percent of the GNP in Japan. This is a rule decided on at a Cabinet meeting. It is questionable if this rule or this kind of logic is warrantable internationally. Mr (Hirscher), what do you think?

[(Hirscher)] I think the 1-percent-of-the-GNP question should be studied in a broader perspective. That is, the question should be tackled from the standpoint of "comprehensive security," a broader defense concept, inclusive of Japan's economic cooperation with other countries.

I think that Japan's economic cooperation also accounts for about 1 percent of the GNP. Thus, Japan is spending about 2 percent of its GNP for "comprehensive security" purposes. West Europe is using about 1 percent of its GNP for economic cooperation and about 3 percent for defense purposes. Thus, it uses about 4 percent of its GNP for what Japan calls "comprehensive security."

These 2-percent and 4-percent figures will give us a rough idea on the difference in security spending between Japan and West Europe. In my opinion, Japan should boost economic cooperation much more than other countries, unless it is willing to raise defense expenditures. Prime Minister, I know that you yourself said that you would like to observe the 1-percent rule for some time. Do you really not have any plans to boost economic cooperation to a greater extent than other countries?

[Nakasone] We are paying a great deal of attention to economic cooperation. In the recent budget request, an 11-percent increase was allowed for economic cooperation, while other sectors suffered ceilings of less than 10-percent. An increase of 6.8 percent was allowed for defense spending. Thus, it is clear that we are now making the utmost efforts for economic cooperation. We are now striving to implement a plan to double grant-type assistance within 5 years. This effort began when Mr Fukuda was prime minister. This is why we are setting the rate of annual increase as high as 11 percent.

As for defense expenditures, Western Europe includes personnel expenses in its spending computation. This is the same with the United States. However, Japan's defense spending does not include personnel expenses, possibly with the intent of making the size of its spending look smaller. Pensions, etc. are included in other budget items. In addition, the fact should be taken into consideration that Japan's GNP is large in absolute quantity, although the proportion of Japan's defense spending to its GNP is smaller than those of NATO and the United States. Japan's GNP accounts for 10 percent of the world's GNP. Therefore, Japan's defense spending is fairly large in term of absolute quantity. It is important for each country to share in defense responsibilities within its means.

However, it is necessary to note that defense affairs should be decided on by each nation itself, because national defense is impossible without the active participation and support of the people of each nation. Thus, I believe that Japan's defense is Japan's business, that is, the business of the Japanese people. I would like to guide national defense under this spirit.

[(Hirscher)] I totally agree with your position on defense. However, what I am concerned with here is the question whether you, as prime minister, have a long-term project or goal to bring Japan's economic cooperation to the level of, say, 2 percent of its GNP. At present, Japan only seeks to increase its economic cooperation to the levels of other countries. It does not intend to accord greater economic cooperation than other countries. It does not have any plans to accomplish such a goal.

[Nakasone] Japan seeks to defend its country on its own, while maintaining the security treaty with the United States. Under this arrangement, we look to the United States for help in areas where we lack defense capabilities. This is a defense system peculiar to Japan. It is different from that of West Europe. This different system stems from Japan's different circumstances. I believe that Japan should maintain this system, a unique system in which Japan seeks its self-defense through cooperation with the United States. Japan should not make its military unnecessarily strong.

Southeast Asian countries will misunderstand Japan if it pursues such a goal. There seem to have been misunderstandings for some time regarding the question of Japan's defense of the sea lanes. If Japan pays too much attention to its defense, these Southeast Asian nations will fear that Japan may again make inroads into their area. While touring ASEAN nations, I had a really hard time explaining that they need not have this fear. They showed good understanding and said that they would not object to Japan's defense efforts if it was made in the same spirit as I had explained. They really showed good understanding. Naturally, they are very sensitive to Japan's actions because it perpetrated various crimes during the previous greater East Asia war -- no, I should not call the war by this name because the JSP will get angry -- the Pacific war.

Japan should establish its defense and national security while seeking its people's complete understanding and removing any possible misunderstandings among Asian nations. It is indeed a difficult job for Japan's prime minister to lead this effort.

[Kusayanagi] Now let us discuss our last issue. Chancellor Kohl will visit Japan in late October, President Reagan in early November, and PRC Premier [as heard] Hu Yaobang in late November. These major figures will visit one after another. Mr (Jameson), what do you think are the major points to be discussed, in Japan-U.S. talks in particular?

[(Jameson)] A presidential election will be held in the United States next year. I feel that current trade friction with Japan is likely to become a major issue at this election. I think that Reagan's forthcoming visit will be his last chance to avoid this likelihood. Do you think that you will take some definitive measures to settle this trade friction when Reagan visits Japan?

[Nakasone] In Japan, and in the Orient, generally a visitor is supposed to bring a gift. [laughter] It is quite rare for the host to present a gift. Well, this is just a joke. At any rate, it is absolutely necessary to maintain good relations between me and Mr Reagan and between Japan and the United States. One of Japan's major diplomatic tasks is to maintain its relationship with the United States.

Therefore, I would like to have working-level affairs in general solved before Mr Reagan's visit. In return, I would like to have the United States also make some concessions. Japan will also consider various measures beforehand. In this way, I would like to have problems disposed of on the whole before Mr Reagan's visit.

Thus, when Mr Reagan arrives in Japan I would like to have talks on general issues related to global situations such as world peace, abolishment of nuclear arms, the INF negotiations, China, ASEAN and various Asian issues. In the talks, I would like to establish the very pivot around which the really friendly and close relations between Japan and the United States will revolve in the coming 30 or 50 years.

[(Kusayanagi)] Mr (Hirscher), do you think Mr Kohl has his own perception of the problems he has to address from now on?

[(Hirscher)] I have two questions to ask in that regard. One concerns, the prime minister's perception of Europe. For instance, in his latest policy speech -- which was his second -- as was the case with his first policy speech, the prime minister hardly mentioned Europe. At a press conference in the spring, he used the words "German illness." Does this mean that you, Mr Prime Minister, think Europe is finished? First of all, would you give us your perception of Europe?

[(Nakasone)] I think Europe is very important. I think it was very good that I was able to meet with Mr Kohl, Mr Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Fanfani at the last Williamsburg summit. On the one hand, we have to be friends with the United States. At any rate, Europe is a great stabilizing force for the world and is its spiritual center.

In this sense, Europe should be esteemed highly in spiritual aspects, although our material relations with it are also important. Particularly, Mr Mitterrand, Mr Kohl, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Fanfani, who is no longer prime minister, are all excellent leaders. When I met Mr Kohl, I got the impression that he might become the same type of leader as Mr Adenauer. I would like to maintain intimate, heart-to-heart friendships with these leaders so that we can trust each other. I hope all of us can establish such mutual trust that each of us can say: Since so-and-so is there, there will be no problem, and world problems can be solved somehow because he is there.

[(Kusayanagi)] Mr Hu Yaobang -- I am sorry but I have to make a correction: earlier I identified him as premier, but he is the general secretary -- will visit Japan from China in late November. Mr Prime Minister, this was the first NHK interview with the prime minister ever attended by foreign correspondents. What is your impression? Did any of the questions hit a raw nerve?

[(Nakasone)] The question on economic issues was as difficult as a test question, and I sweated a bit.

[(Kusayanagi)] No, you did not. You answered it relatively smoothly.

[(Nakasone)] I think it is a good idea to have this kind of frank talk from time to time. The public must have watched this program with interest.

[(Kusayanagi)] Thank you very much for being with us so long.

[(Nakasone)] Thank you so much.

[(Kusayanagi)] Thank you, gentlemen.

SENIOR MAC GENERAL PROTESTS "PROVOCATIONS" 29 SEP

SK292325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Kaesong, September 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army are ceaselessly committing military provocations against our side these days, while desperately stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres.

At around 8 hours 50 minutes on September 29, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced a number of armed personnel into a nameless hill in Songhyeon-ri in the headquarters area of Panmunjom to commit the armed provocation of firing scores of bullets from a large-calibre machinegun at the post of our side and civil policemen doing routine maintenance work near it.

Earlier, on September 28, the South Korean puppet army perpetrated military provocations against our side in the Western and central sectors of the front.

From around 12 hours 25 minutes that day more than 50 South Korean puppet army soldiers, equipped with automatic weapons, installed two 90 mm recoilless guns and three large-calibre machineguns at a point about 1,650 metres east of MDL marker No. 0046, brought many ammunition boxes there and took the posture of firing at our side. A similar provocation was committed in the Demilitarized Zone of the central sector of the front.

At around 15 hours 30 minutes that day the South Korean puppet army introduced many military personnel armed with automatic weapons into a point 1,200 metres south of MDL marker No. 0801 and took the posture of attacking our side.

At around 15 hours 35 minutes that day the South Korean puppet army brought over 20 military personnel armed with two large-calibre machineguns and automatic weapons to a point 750 metres southeast of MDL marker No. 0817 to take the position and took the posture of firing at our side.

The senior member of our side in his telephone notice said that such military provocations of the enemy side were a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act aggravating the situation in the Demilitarized Zone to the highest pitch. He lodged a strong protest against the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet army against our side and demanded that the illegally introduced heavy weapons and armed personnel be taken out of the Demilitarized Zone at once. If the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet army continue to take the road of keying up the tension with the military provocations defying our warning, they will be unable to escape a deserving punishment.

VRPR: WARNING ON BOMBING OF U.S. EMBASSY, CHONGWADAE

SK240447 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Taegu citizens say that the explosion of the American Cultural Center in Taegu is the practical expression of the South Korean masses' pent-up grudge and indignation against the U.S. aggressors.

A certain Mr Yi, a doctor of the Kyongbuk University Hospital, who witnessed the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu on that day, said: I was surprised a little at the sound of a strong explosion on that day. When I saw that the explosion had occurred at the American Cultural Center, however, I could not repress great pleasure. Through this incident, I keenly felt that our masses are not dead, but are still alive and that they do not want the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule. The bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu -- a stronghold for the infiltration of U.S. imperialists' ideas and culture -- is the punishment of the U.S. aggressors, our 100-year-old archenemy.

Unable to repress resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has issued an order for emergency alertness and is arousing checking and searching commotions, he said: We should protect those who carried out a patriotic action.

A certain Mr Choe, a clerk at the Taegu branch of the Bank of Korea, said: The explosion of the American cultural center in Taegu proves that our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence is growing further. As has been stated by those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, such an anti-U.S. struggle will continue as long as the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over this land and the U.S. support for the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime continue.

Even as the American Cultural Center was bombed today, the U.S. Embassy or Chongwadae will be blown up tomorrow.

A certain Mr Kim, a student of Kyongbuk University, said: The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu is a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, which are maneuvering to succeed in holding international functions, including the Seoul IPU conference. The explosion shows that our masses do not tolerate international functions which are only beneficial to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, but are utterly harmful to the people. With the bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu as an opportunity, the countries of the world should clearly see our people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment and oppose the international functions hosted by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group.

He called on the youths, students, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life to more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization with the bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu as an opportunity.

MINJU CHOSON CRITICIZES SENNEWALD, CHON STATEMENTS

SK291058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Sennewald, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, drivelled that we were scheming "communisation by force of arms", raising an outcry over an "incident of armed intrusion" by someone, and puppet Chon Tu-hwan cried for "security", spreading a rumour of "threat of southward invasion."

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON Thursday says that the protestations of the U.S. occupation forces commander and the puppet were a shameless hokum for inciting North-South confrontation and war spirit and justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and war preparations. The author of the commentary continues:

The latest trash of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" was a lie for concealing their aggression and war moves and laying the blame for the tension at our door. The "security" brought forward by the traitor that day was a war slogan for a confrontation with us.

While talking about "security", traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that "civilian defence training" should be "invigorated" and a "cooperation system" with the puppet army and "reserve forces" be established. He meant by this to hasten war preparations against us at an accelerated pace.

The loud cries of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the puppet over "southward invasion" and "security" are connected with the present situation of South Korea.

The struggle of the South Korean people and the voice of justice of the world people against the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are shaking the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and making them tremble with uneasiness and fear.

Flurried by this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are setting afloat the rumour of "southward invasion" and crying for the "establishment of security", seeking to lull public opinion at home and abroad demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, incite the spirit of North-South confrontation among the people and direct elsewhere their anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit.

KAL PLANE'S INTRUSION INTO SOVIET AIRSPACE VIEWED

SK291318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Viciously staging an anticomunist racket, exploiting the Korean Airlines plane incident as an occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently perpetrated all possible schemes in a bid to shirk responsibility for this incident by alleging that the incident was caused by someone else. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot escape responsibility for the KAL incident.

All facts and materials available so far has clearly proven that the recent KAL airliner incident was by no means caused by someone else, as clamored by the rascals, but stemmed from the fact that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring utilized this civil plane in their spy activities for military purposes.

Summing up all available facts and materials concerning the KAL airliner incident that have been reported so far, it has been clearly revealed that a Boeing 747 passenger airliner belonging to KAL which was en route to Seoul from New York via Anchorage in the early morning of 1 September, strayed from its routine international flight path at approximately 30,000 feet altitude north of Hokkaido, Japan, intruded deep into Soviet airspace by up to 500 kilometers, and flew more than 2 hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the area of the Sea of Okhotsk, and the island of Sakhalin.

Flagrantly violating international civil aviation flight regulations, the Boeing 747 passenger airliner flew without navigation lights, did not react to radio signals from the Soviet dispatcher services, and continued to fly, ignoring the warning shots of a Soviet plane.

The Soviet side repeatedly tried to establish contact with this plane, using generally accepted signals, and to land in Soviet territory. The KAL plane, however, continued to fly, ignoring all this, and was finally downed.

In light of these facts, the question is why this plane, equipped with modern instruments, flew deep into the territorial airspace of another country and, particularly, into the skies over important military bases, straying from its routine flight path. Another point is why the control towers in South Korea, Japan, and the United States did not instruct this plane to change its flight direction, as they knew that it was flying over the airspace of the Soviet Union for more than 2 hours, and why this plane tried to escape ignoring the demand of the Soviet side.

If the KAL plane had not entered the airspace of the Soviet Union and if it had reacted to the demand of the Soviet side in accordance with international practice, and granted that it entered Soviet airspace mistakenly due to the loss of its navigational route, this incident would not have taken place.

All the reported materials, the foreign press organs and aviation experts unanimously indicate that the intrusion by the Boeing 747 passenger plane into the airspace of the Soviet Union was a deliberate preplanned action in a bid to conduct special espionage activity. This clearly proves that this passenger plane was utilized in a spy activity for military purposes running counter to its own mission. The British paper GUARDIAN wrote: How could a civil passenger plane of South Korea stray so far from its routine flight path? Who let this plane stray from its flight route and stay in the air so long? The account on this can be given precisely by Americans themselves, who should have the obligation to do so. They can and should give a clear account of how the KAL plane, which was en route to Seoul through the Japanese islands, could appear over the skies of the secret area of Kamchatka and Sakhalin of the Soviet Union.

The Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME wrote: According to statements by the Americans themselves, their intelligence organ recorded for 2 hours all conversations made in connection with the KAL plane's intrusion into the airspace of the Soviet Union. This one fact alone clearly shows that the KAL plane's intrusion was a provocative act. Thus, Americans tried to find out the Soviet Union's intelligence system by sacrificing human lives.

(Vito Glunilin), a veteran pilot of Italian Airlines said: Such a modern passenger plane as a Boeing 747 cannot deviate from its routine flight path. I cannot understand why the KAL plane could not sense that it was flying over the airspace of another country. From the technical viewpoint, it is unthinkable that the latest type of passenger plane like the Boeing 747 KAL airliner could deviate from its flight path so far and long. The flight of this plane was always controlled by three electronic computers. The possibility of trouble in controlling devices has been completely ruled out. What is hardly better understood is why the plane was flying without navigation lights and why it failed to answer the radio communications addressed to it. Therefore, only one thing could happen. That is to say, the deviation of the KAL plane from its routine flight path had already been programmed on the ground.

In addition to these papers, indicating that the United States has used large Boeing jetliners of the same type as the downed South Korean plane as spy planes for a long time by completely equipping them with modern electronic devices, the British paper DAILY STAR and the Portuguese paper (RIALIA) said that the intrusion of the South Korean plane into the airspace of the Soviet Union was to conduct spy activities for military purposes.

The fact that the KAL incident was caused by thoroughly preplanned operations of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to conduct spy activities has been laid bare to the world more clearly as days have passed shows that the entire responsibility for this tragic KAL airliner incident should rest on the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

All facts clearly show that this KAL airliner mishap, which took the innocent passengers' lives, stemmed from the utilization by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring of a peaceful civil passenger plane carrying many passengers to conduct spy activities for military purposes in strategically important areas of the Soviet Union.

Our people, as well as peace-loving people of the world, cannot repress their surging indignation and wrath against this thrice-cursed murderous atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which did not hesitate to hand the innocent fellow countrymen over to the United States as military victims for the U.S. policy of aggression and war and for its spy activities.

Have there ever been such cruel and outrageous devils in history as the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group, which, if only asked by its masters, betrays its own country and nation and ruthlessly murders its own fellow countrymen? Such an act could only be committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group, which bestially killed thousands of Kwangju citizens aspiring for democracy and reunification. The downing of the KAL plane -- an international version of the crime of murder which is the expansion of the Kwangju massacre to the international arena -- is a never-to-be-forgotten archerime. Through the incident, our masses have come to clearly know the sordid nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a group of faithful U.S. puppets and scouts.

Before the truth of the incident, the United States and Chon Tu-hwan group should take responsibility for the tragic incident, which took place as a result of using the civilian passenger airliner with innocent passengers aboard for a military purpose. This notwithstanding, at the instigation of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up vicious anti-North and anticomunist rackets, even preposterously linking the incident to us with the downing of the KAL plane as an opportunity. This is an antinational act to incite hostility against the brothers in the North and is a despicable act to hide a dirty crime by shuffling off responsibility for the incident onto another. This is also a foolish act to cope with the aggravating crises facing the rule by inciting war consciousness among the people with the KAL incident as an opportunity, by soothing the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan fighting spirit daily growing among the people, and by directing their attention to the anti-North and anticomunist dampaign.

With no tricks can the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan groups escape from their responsibility for the appalling crime of using the passenger airliner, which should be used for the peaceful lives of people, for espionage and of victimizing the innocent passengers.

Our masses will never tolerate the crime, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, of the Chon Tu-hwan group which made people the victims of the espionage act for a military purpose for the carrying out of the U.S. policy of aggression and war. The masses of all walks of life will more strenuously wage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to [words indistinct] and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group.

REAGAN'S ATTEMPT FOR NONALIGNED COOPERATION SCORED

SK260457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (LCNA) -- U.S. President Reagan in his radio speech strung out rubbish about sitting at one place with representatives of non-aligned countries and creating a new sphere of cooperation, claiming that non-aligned countries pin hope on the "guidance" of the United States.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Monday says that this is a dastardly attempt of the U.S. imperialists to draw the non-aligned countries towards them and create an illusion about them among the latter.

Saying the U.S. imperialists would be well advised to give up such schemings and look straight into the powerful flow of history, the author of the commentary notes:

The U.S. imperialists are watching for a chance of aggression and plunder against the countries of the new-emerging forces. It is a shameless talk for them to "guide" anyone. The "guidance" claimed by Reagan is no more than a pronoun of domination and subjugation.

His talk about "new sphere of cooperation" reflects his uneasiness and concern; it is an attempt to maintain the old international economic order at any cost and find a means of plunder.

The U.S. imperialist are trying to bar south-south cooperation among the non-aligned countries and the developing countries and plunder them more harshly. But this is an anachronistic dream.

YONGDONG SCANDAL IN SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

SK290900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- a large-scale loan scandal in which a certain Ko, chief of the Chungang-dong branch of the Chohung Bank in Seoul and other swindlers misappropriated a colossal amount of money by issuing and circulating commercial bonds in the bond market in excess of the limit was recently brought to light in South Korea. Misappropriation by these impostors from February 1980 to the present was scaled at over 167,000 million won as of the 25th and swindlers involved in this scandal numbered more than 10.

It is clear to everyone that such a large-scale loan scandal is impossible without the patronage of the puppet power. This notwithstanding, the puppet clique is craftily scheming to hush up the case, while letting the president of the Chohung Bank hold a press conference and make public part of the case and clamouring about "indictment" and "investigation." Each time a large-scale scandal was brought to light, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tried in vain to cover up its truth by punishing only a few culprits.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW ENVOY OF GUINEA

SK292253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 29 received credentials from Koikoi Grovogui, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Guinean Embassy. After receiving credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE

SK292257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 29 received credentials from Mustafa as-Safarini, new representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in our country. Present on the occasion were vice-premier and foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the PLO mission in Pyongyang. After receiving credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the representative.

PROPOSAL TO ENDORSE ICAO RESOLUTION PASSED

SK300401 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Montreal, Sept. 29 (YONHA) -- The organizing committee of the 24th General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Thursday overwhelmingly passed a resolution that urges the upcoming assembly to endorse the ICAO council resolution of Sept. 16 deplored the Soviet downing of the South Korean commercial jet. The Western-backed resolution was passed by a vote of 68 to 7 with 30 abstentions. The seven countries that voted against the draft resolution were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Afghanistan, Vietnam and South Yemen.

With the committee's passage of the resolution, it appears likely that the ICAO general assembly, which meets here next week, will adopt the resolution, all 151 members of ICAO are represented on the organizing committee.

The Sept. 16 council resolution deplored the Soviet shooting down of the Korean passenger jet with 269 people aboard and called for an independent ICAO investigation of the incident.

POLICY OF IMPROVING SOVIET TIES TO BE EXAMINED

SK300127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] New York -- Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said here Wednesday Korea will "have to reexamine" its foreign policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union as a result of the downing of a Korean airliner. He did not say whether this would mean the abolition of the Seoul government attempts to improve relations with Moscow.

Three Soviet delegations have visited Seoul to participate in international conferences, while Korea has attended international meetings and sports events held in the communist state in recent years, it was learned. However, he said, the Korean Government will continue to seek better relations "with those countries which are not hostile to Korea," a policy maintained since 1973.

On the KAL incident, he stressed the Soviet Union should comply with "our justified demand" which he pointed out was backed by majority of votes at the U.N. Security Council and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Meeting with members of the U.N. press corps over luncheon at Amb. Kim Kyong-won's residence, he said his primary mission here is to meet with as many foreign ministers as possible, not only those from the West but also from nonaligned countries, to sound out their views on the KAL incident.

So far, he said, Korea has not decided whether to introduce the issue concerning the Soviet downing of the aircraft as an additional agenda item for debate at the U.N. General Assembly.

The majority of foreign ministers he met with felt that "we would rather wait until mid-October" when the ICAO makes an interim report on the incident and the U.N. General Assembly ends debates, he said. "Then, we'll get together again to discuss this issue." Saying "we must not stop efforts to become a U.N. member," he maintained it is "unjustified" for Korea not to be admitted to the "only authoritative world body" over the objections by one or two countries.

Referring to the current TV campaign for reuniting separated Korean families in Korea, he censured North Korea, which he said considers it as a political issue, for making negative responses to the proposed reunion of families split between the South and the North. In the South, he said, the TV campaign has helped to reunite more than 7,000 members of split families since it began in August.

Despite the Japanese Government's efforts to help Sakhalin-held Koreans to meet their families in Japan, he said, the Soviet Union will not allow them to leave the island.

U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO PRC QUESTIONED

SK300450 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Article from the column "Horizon"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Red China for 4 days beginning 25 September. It is likely that Weinberger's visit to Beijing will help improve U.S.-Sino relations, which have cooled down since the launching of the Reagan administration. Maintaining the atmosphere of reconciliation between the United States and Communist China is appraised as affirmatively contributing to preventing another war on the Korean peninsula.

On 27 September, Premier of Red China Zhao Ziyang said that Red China will possibly purchase U.S.-manufactured weapons and that he hopes U.S. President Reagan will visit Beijing next spring.

An official who accompanied Weinberger revealed that the United States approved the sales of 43 items, including high-efficiency radar for an early warning system and 33 types of sophisticated technology, as well as weapons to Red China.

It has been reported that sources from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing said that, having sold \$300 million of items of sophisticated technology to Communist China in 1982, the United States will sell \$800 million worth in 1983 and \$1,000 million worth in 1984 in accordance with a new guideline. It has been learned that the United States moved an experimental station, which had detected military trends of the Soviet Union, from Turkey to an area near the Sino-Soviet border within the territory of Red China. The U.S. approach toward Red China, such as arms sales to Beijing, will help check North Korea's military adventurism. We, however, cannot but pay attention to the question of whether or not U.S. sophisticated military technology will flow into North Korea, the first ally of Red China.

While testifying at the International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige said that he could not answer in public at an open session when congressmen raised questions on whether or not Red China has guaranteed that it will not transfer technology, to be offered by the United States, to communist countries like North Korea.

We think that the United States will not ban the transfer of its technology to a third country through Red China and it should pay attention to this point.

ROK, AUSTRALIA AGREE TO CORRECT TRADE IMBALANCE

SK300135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Kyongju, Kyongsangpukto -- Business leaders of Korea and Australia have agreed to continue its joint efforts in the direction of narrowing the trade imbalance, now in favor of Australia.

In a 10-point joint communique issued yesterday at the end of fifth joint conference of the Korea-Australia and Australia-Korea Business Cooperation Committees held in Kyongju, Kyongsangpukto, both delegations reached the conclusion that expansion of two-way trade would greatly contribute to the healthy growth of their economies and agreed to exert utmost efforts to increase trade between the two countries.

At the two-day bilateral meeting, Pak Yong-uk, chairman of the Korea-Australia Business Cooperation Committee, led a 90-member Korean delegation while 70 Australian delegates were headed by R.G. Jones, visiting chairman of Australian Meat and Livestock CO.

The joint communique said that the Korean side expressed serious concern over the existing trade imbalance in Australia's favor, which was widened in recent months, and requested Australian businessmen to pay more attention to the alleviation of their import restrictions and to the expansion of imports from Korea. In response, the Australian delegates acknowledged Korea's concern and promised to continue its joint efforts in the direction of rectifying the trade imbalance.

In an effort to expand bilateral trade, both sides advocated the termination of non-tariff barriers and discriminatory purchasing arrangements. In particular, the Korean side requested Australians to terminate "offset programs and co-production policies" which impede the expansion of the two-way trade.

The Australian side expressed particular interest in the expansion of its trade in agricultural and mineral products with Korea and looked forward to the further expansion of coal, iron ore, aluminum, meat, livestock, sugar and wool exports. The Korean side reacted favorably on that matter.

Meantime, the Korean side asked the Australians to consider favorably Korea's participation in Australian international bids and resources development projects. The Australian delegates acknowledged that Korea is a very important Australian market and that Korea will have greater demand for Australian resources in the future.

BACKGROUND ON CONTROVERSIAL DKP RESOLUTION

SK300139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] It appears that a ripple effect is being created in the bipartisan relationship which exists in the National Assembly due to "excessive political demands" by the opposition camp, including a possible change in the Constitution.

The controversy was ignited Monday when the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) adopted a four-point resolution, which demanded among other things, the settlement of a couple of "politically-oriented bills" prior to the scheduled parliamentary debate on the fiscal 1984 national budget plan and the immediate lifting of a political ban on former public figures.

What appeared to have invited a tough response from the majority DJP was the call for a change in the current presidential election system which would result in revisions to the Constitution. The opposition party is in favor of a direct popular presidential election scheme.

In a strongly worded statement, which came after a series of high-level meetings Tuesday, the government party declared that an "organized conspiracy" appeared to have been in the offing within the opposition group to undermine domestic political stability.

The opposition DKP did not lose time to refuting the statement saying that it amounts to a "political blackmail." Anyway, the adoption of the resolution in question is said to have been led by some 10 freshman lawmakers of the DKP which has 81 seats in the 275 -- member chamber. The national legislators, many of them former judges and student activists, were reported to have mapped out their "strategy" prior to the caucus which passed the resolution.

It is not clear why the party leadership, though moderate in the past, allowed the young members to get tough. One theory is that the party leaders including president Yu Chi-song could see no justification in blocking the call for reforming the presidential election law as it might become a hot issue during the next general election. Another is that the tone of the caucus was such that the party leadership was simply "helpless."

In the opinion of political observers, opposition lawmakers tend to heighten their "opposition disposition" because of rumors related to parliamentary elections. Word was out that the next parliamentary elections, scheduled for March 1985, would be moved up to next year. The rumor was later described as totally baseless by the party in power.

It is not a secret that opposition lawmakers, for the most part, have been under fire from former opposition politicians for taking a "soft line" on the ruling camp. There was also criticism that the minority party has taken side with the majority DJP on major issues.

The much-talked-about easing of the three-year-old political ban was thought another factor behind the stiffened opposition stance. Political observers believe that once they regain the freedom to conduct political activities, many of the political outcasts would try to dump the present opposition lawmakers as "pro-government" figures in the next National Assembly elections. The tough resolution was thus deemed a serious reflection on their previous posture toward the rival camp by the leading opposition party.

Members of the opposition parties also have long held the view that the current Constitution would make it difficult for them to experience the cherished desire for a peaceful transfer of government. They believe a partial revision of the National Assembly (steering) law, therefore, offers little chance for political gains to them. The opposition has refrained from demanding the modification of the presidential election scheme until recently, apparently viewing itself as a force of the establishment. The new attitude thus was a jolt to the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Senior office-holders of the ruling party appear to have also been angered by the opposition assertion that the lifting of the political restraints is a government "duty", not a "boon" and there is no reason to delay lifting the ban. The majority party, with 152 legislative seats, has also remained sensitive to any idea of revising the basic law. The law provides for a one-term rule and an indirect presidential election. But, the party has rarely attacked severely the opposition, even though there were on-and-off clashes on several political questions. On the surface, the majority party has been committed to "politics of dialogue" in accordance with the "cooperative political milieu" of the current Fifth Republic.

The government party, nonetheless, has never brushed aside the possibility that opposition lawmakers would go to extremes, as in the past, when elections are near or the political ban has been lifted completely. The party, worried about a hardening of relations with the opposition, has recently showed a measure of flexibility in the issue of amending the National Assembly Law, in the belief that resolving the question would ensure a smooth sailing.

DJP Chairman Chin I-Chong told reporters last week that he expected no political instability to result from the easing of the political restraints on 302 former politicians and other public figures. The ruling party threatens to stay away from the on-going negotiations on revisions of the national assembly law in case the major opposition party issues "demand after demand." Ruling party leaders allege that the DJP tends to put forth another demand hard to accept whenever their previous demand is met. All told, it is yet to be seen whether the DPK would move to sharpen their political arsenal. In that case, intraparty relations might suffer a blow, clouding prospects for the current Assembly sitting.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. TIES WITH CGDK

BK301039 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[SPK commentary: "Who Are the Bosses of the Savages?"]

[text] Concerning relations between the United States and the traitors of the Coalition government, and talks between the Reagan administration and the traitor Son Sann in Washington, the Soviet news agency TASS on 23 September reported that on Thursday, 22 September the White House had asserted that the U.S. Administration agreed to provide political, diplomatic, and moral support to the Kampuchean people's enemies who are staging their activities under the label of the coalition government.

The White House issued a statement emphasizing that the United States considers this coalition government as an instrument for compromise [samrap samruol] in Kampuchea. On the other hand, Washington has gathered the remnants of exiled counterrevolutionaries aimed at interfering in this sovereign country's internal affairs and staging subversion against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, with a desire to bring them back to power in Kampuchea. Everybody clearly realizes that the Pol Pot gang, which is the enemy of Kampuchea, is the ringleader of the coalition government, and its genocidal crimes in massacring more than 3 million Kampucheans are known all over the world. Not only did they massacre the Kampuchean people but they destroyed tradition, custom, economy, and culture. Washington tried to delcare that it does not play any role in providing a lot of aid to its partners in this coalition government. Is there anyone naive enough to believe such a statement by the Reagan administration?

The Reagan administration has been interested in criminal fighting by various cliques who are taking refuge on Thai territory to achieve their aims, to obstruct the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the construction of a new society in Kampuchea. These groups are the Pol Pot clique. When the United States wages an aggression in Indochina it always considers this region as serving its expansionist ambition. At present, the United States is attempting to push the ASEAN countries to confront their neighboring Indochinese countries. The Kampuchean people, who have survived the genocidal Pol Pot regime, will definitely not allow this regime to resume its activities. The Kampuchean people wholeheartedly support their legitimate government. Free elections and the adoption of the constitution are clear evidence of this.

The Washington adminstration, which currently has cordial ties with the Kampuchean people's enemies, aims to support the representatives of this most vicious genocidal regime in the United Nations. The United Nations, which was intended to defend peace, life and human rights, must not maintain the Kampuchean seat for the clique of murderers and bandits anymore because it dishonors this organization. This seat must be lawfully handed over to the PRK. By cooperating with its neighbors -- Vietnam and Laos -- Kampuchea has greatly contributed to the amelioration of the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia. Various achievements scored by the Kampuchean people's state power in the past several years have been great. Nobody can reverse this development.

NARODNA ARMIYA INTERVIEWS BOU THANG

AU291538 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of Kampuchea, recently received Anastas Anastasov, a journalist from the daily NARODNA ARMIYA, and was kind enough to anwer his questions.

[Anastasov] Comrade Minister, what, in your opinion, is the present situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border?

[Bou Thang] The present situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border is tense and represents a situation of war, actually, because of the actions committed by the remnants of the Pol Pot troops and other reactionary Khmers. With the support and protection of Beijing and supplied by the American imperialists, who are daily sending their agents to the territories of Kampuchea, they are undermining the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The Thai authorities are now not only continuing to supply the Khmer reactionaries, but they are also taking direct measures to help them by using military aircrafts, and ships violating our air space and maritime territories. Recently Thailand removed its border line and declared a number of Kampuchean villages situated along the borders as belonging to Thailand.

The Kampuchean revolutionary army, in cooperation with volunteers from the Vietnamese People's Army is constantly increasing its vigilance in order to destroy and disarm any enemy, in order to protect the territorial sovereignty of Kampuchea.

[Anastasov] Which are the forces capable of causing tension in that area?

[Bou Thang] We confirm that China is the one provoking the tension, which is seriously aggravating the situation in our area. This is done in cooperation with American imperialism. These are the forces which are always striving to exacerbate the situation in the area and to foil any attempt at a dialogue. The forces trying to sow confrontation between the ASEAN member-states and the three countries of Indochina. Therefore, they wish to weaken the two parties in order to be able to impose their domination over the three Indochinese countries in the process of their expansion in the area of Southeast Asia.

[Anastasov] A number of Western commentators state that Thailand's condition for tolerating the presence of Vietnamese troops according to the treaty implies that the Vietnamese forces should withdraw 30 kilometers from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Comrade Minister, what do you say about these maneuvers?

[Bou Thang] According to the friendship and cooperation treaty between Kampuchea and Vietnam, signed on 18 February 1979, troops of the Vietnam People's Army are assisting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the threats of China and of American imperialism, in order to defend its revolutionary achievements.

The presence of Vietnamese People's Army units does not threaten one single neighbor country. As to what the Thai authorities demand as a condition for a dialogue, namely the withdrawal of our Vietnamese troops to 30 kilometers from the Kampuchean-Thai borders, this is an absurdity. It is just a trick aimed at creating favorable conditions for China and for American imperialism to send the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary Khmers in to the territory of Kampuchea and thus to create a springboard which later on will help them to subject the entire country and restore the regime of slavery and genocide against the people of Kampuchea.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has declared on several occasions to the Thai authorities that if Thailand is interested in its own security it must take into consideration the security of Kampuchea. The units of the Vietnam People's Army could withdraw to 30 of 40 kilometers, or even further into the interior, whenever Thailand disarms the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs or the reactionary Khmers which have deployed their forces in the border areas between Kampuchea and Thailand, and withdraw them to the Thai interior. Unfortunately, such proposals were rejected by the Thai Government.

[Anastasov] Which are the most important tasks now facing the Kampuchean army?

[Bou Thang] Under the present revolutionary situation existing in Kampuchea the people must increase their vigilance and always be ready to defeat any enemy, as well as to foresee and stop any hostile activity. They must daily increase the constructive force of the army by ensuring, at the same time, the protection of the homeland in close alliance and militant cooperation with the peoples of Laos and Vietnam, against the threats of our common enemy. The revolutionary army of Kampuchea must also contribute to organizing the masses, to building new villages, and communes, participate in production, and work at the foundation of the revolutionary process.

[Anastasov] Comrade Minister, can you describe your impressions of the Bulgarian army? [Bou Thang] The development and strengthening of the revolutionary army of Kampuchea is closely linked with the support and assistance of the peoples and armies of the fraternal countries, including the Bulgarian People's Army. We hope that the relations between our countries' armies and peoples will increase and strengthen also in the future.

Permit me once more to most sincerely congratulate the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army on the occasion of their militant holiday -- 23 September. The People's Republic of Bulgaria can be proud of its successes achieved in building a modern and well-organized army which, in close cooperation with the Soviet army and the other socialist countries armies, is ready firmly to defend socialist achievements, world peace, and the worldwide revolutionary movement. We wish new, great successes to the Bulgarian soldiers.

HUN SEN MEETS WITH UN OFFICIAL ON REFUGEES

BK300813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0518 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep (SPK) -- "The Thai leaders must be fully responsible for their inhuman acts regarding the Kampuchean refugees", affirmed Hun Sen, Kampuchean minister for foreign affairs during a meeting he had on Wednesday in Phnom Penh with Ian Simington, program coordinator of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in charge of Southeast Asia.

In the past, the PRK agreed to authorize the return to their country of Kampuchean orphans living in "refugee camps" on Thai territory, Hun Sen continued. Yet, the Thai leaders tried by all means to create obstacles.

The PRK Government is also ready to allow elderly persons to return to their home country if they so desire. However, in order to ensure a suitable life for them and maintain order in the repatriation, it thinks it is necessary to consider each individual case. In a spirit of high responsibility and generosity, the PRK is ready to begin negotiations with the Kingdom of Thailand to settle these problems, and it will not allow any power to take advantage of the so-called repatriation of Kampuchean refugees and infringe upon the Kampuchean people's supreme interests.

Minister Hun Sen appreciated the position taken by the UNHCR, which is quite different from that of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in the so-called "appeal for the independence of Kampuchea." Also, the UNHCR program coordinator categorically rejected all the unreasonable proposals of the ASEAN foreign ministers demanding that the United Nations provide assistance to the so-called "Kampuchean refugees" in areas from which the Vietnamese troops had withdrawn.

Hun Sen also stressed that the ASEAN countries requested the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers while the Pol Pot genocidal band -- far from being disarmed and punished -- still benefit from the support and assistance of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism, Thailand, and other ASEAN countries. This clearly shows that ASEAN wants Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea so the genocidal band can once again massacre innocent Kampuchean.

INSPECTION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VIETNAM

BK300728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1245 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for Inspection of State Affairs led by Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee, recently left Hanoi at the end of its visit in Vietnam.

It was seen off by Bui Quang Tao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman [of the State Inspection Commission] Phan Lang, vice chairman of the Inspection Commission of the Vietnamese Government; and Sieng Saran, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

During their stay, the Kampuchean officials held working sessions with Vietnam's Inspection Committee [words indistinct] measures aimed at intensifying the assistance and cooperation between the two services. They studied the inspection work in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and other localities, and also visited some economic and cultural establishments.

MEN CHHAN RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET PROFESSOR

BK300707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1255 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (SPK) -- History Professor Vsevolod Kerov of Patrice Lumumba University, a lecturer of the USSR-Kampuchea Society, left Phnom Penh today at the end of his visit in Kampuchea.

Before his departure, the Soviet lecturer was received by Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council. During his stay, Professor V. Kerov, apart from his lectures, also visited the Tuol Sleng genocide museum, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the No 1 orphanage, the fine arts school, the national museum, the former royal palace, the Ta Ngov model village, and Phnom Penh's pharmaceutical factories.

VODK ON UN DECISION TO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK300731 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] On 21 September, when the general committee of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly decided to include the Kampuchean problem on the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese and the Soviets -- bandits who have committed aggression in Kampuchea and trampled on the UN Charter and international law -- senselessly protested this decision. However, they were exposed by the world community and greatly disgraced and isolated. As the Thai representative said in his speech, the Kampuchean problem, which arises from the Vietnamese aggression over the past almost 5 years, is a great obstacle to restoring peace in Southeast Asia. The Thai representative added that this aggression is the cause of the exodus of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean people to Thailand, which has created a heavy burden on his country. The Chinese delegate pointed out that the UN General Assembly must continue to examine the Kampuchean problem because the Vietnamese are continuing to intensify their war of aggression against Kampuchea and are still refusing to abide by the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Note: The plenary session of the 38th session of the General Assembly has definitively included the Kampuchean problem on the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly at the recommendation of the General Assembly's general committee.

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES SAINT CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

BK300325 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Saint Christopher-Nevis, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to His Excellency Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of Saint Christopher-Nevis, expressing the warm congratulations of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK and best wishes for the prosperity and glory of Saint Christopher-Nevis, which has recently been proclaimed independent. Samdech president expressed hope that the relations of friendship between the two countries' peoples and governments will gradually develop.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, also sent a message expressing warm congratulations to His Excellency Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds. Saint Christopher-Nevis will be admitted as the 158th member of the United Nations at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

BANGKOK POST CITES CGDK 'NOTE' ON SRV SETTLERS

BK300133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Disputing the Heng Samrin regime's claim that a relatively small number of Vietnamese have been allowed to settle in Kampuchea, the Khmer resistance coalition yesterday charged that Hanoi has settled as many as 640,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

In an "explanatory note" obtained by the BANGKOK POST the Democratic Kampuchea Government charged that the settlers were mostly North Vietnamese but also included South Vietnamese "who are well trained and fully devoted to the Hanoi authorities."

On Tuesday the Heng Samrin government for the first time confirmed, through a lengthy document carried by its official SPK news agency, reports that Vietnamese were being officially settled in Kampuchea.

But the Phnom Penh government said there were only 56,000 Vietnamese settled in Kampuchea as of last June and that most of them were former Vietnamese residents who fled the Lon Nol or Pol Pot regimes.

However, the Communist Party which issued the guidelines for its local officials to accept Vietnamese settlers also indicated that the resettlement offer was open to all.

The explanatory note admitted that Vietnamese nationals who had been in Kampuchea before 1973 were also among the settlers but said that they were in the minority.

It also said that the mostly North-Vietnamese settlers are organised into armed brigades and that in every 10 families, 10 to 12 men are equipped with AK-47 and other assault rifles as well as an RPD light machinegun.

It charged that the armed settlers "help the Vietnamese soldiers and security forces in carrying out operations to seize the rich lands and to pave the way for the settlement of Vietnamese nationals after having driven away the Kampuchean inhabitants."

The settlers, the three-faction coalition said, are in charge of defending well defined areas reserved exclusively for Vietnamese settlements and Kampuchean are forbidden from the areas.

These areas include the districts of Peam Chor, Peam Ro, Kompong Trabek, Svay Rieng, Kaoh Thom, Prek Sandek, and Kirivong. They also include the region of the Tonle Sap lake and along various water courses in the districts of Peam Chor, Leuk Dek, Kaoh Thom, Prey Kabbas, Angkor Borei, and Prek Sandek in particular.

Kampucheans are banned from fishing in these areas and the settlers are allowed to fire on them if the natives break the ban, the note said.

In addition Vietnamese settlers living on fishing boats in the great Tonle Sap lake are all equipped with weapons, and some boats are even fitted with RPD light machineguns, the note said.

"Wherever they are, those settlers live and carry out their activities in close collaboration with the Vietnamese troops, security forces, police and civil agents," the note said.

It said that these activities show Vietnam's expansionist policies in all fields: military, political, economic and geographic.

The Heng Samrin regime had specified conditions for Vietnamese settlements to include "those engaged in occupations which contribute to the rehabilitation and development of the economy" such as farming, fishing, salt-making, handicrafts, and others.

It said that "bad elements" however, would be forced to leave "with cooperation and assistance from the Vietnamese side."

Meanwhile, field Khmer sources claimed that the Vietnamese have been transporting toxic chemicals to Kompong Som for use against the resistance forces at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

They said that since the middle of this month the Vietnamese have transported by ship 30-kilogramme plastic bags of black, purple, green and yellow chemicals. The sources said that they were also to confirm the arrival of some 80 of such bags.

They also said that the Vietnamese are sending in troop reinforcements in the guise of Vietnamese civilians. These reinforcements arrive by ship at Kompong Som and are destined for Battambang and Siem Reap, they said.

The sources said that the alleged reinforcements are aged mostly between 17-18 years and that 440 had arrived in the latest batch. They will be armed in Phnom Penh before being sent to their posts, the sources said.

BANGKOK WORLD REPORTS KHMERS FLEE BATTAMBANG

BK281001 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya -- About 2,400 Khmers have moved from the Kampuchean town of Battambang to a refugee camp near the Thai border this month, a military officer said today.

The camp, located in the Khmer village of Ampil opposite srang village, is about 15 kilometres north of Ta Phraya and is receiving aid from the United Nations Border Relief Operations. It now houses about 27,000 Khmers.

The 2,400 Kampucheans are reported to have come from the western part of Battambang. They claimed that many Vietnamese families have moved to live in Kampuchea. Part of Ampil camp at this moment is flooded by water.

SRV ENVOY RENEWS PROPOSAL FOR TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK300151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Vietnam yesterday launched a last-minute diplomatic offensive, renewing its call for bilateral talks between the Indochinese governments and the ASEAN members to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. The proposal was made through Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Guang Co during a brief meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at Government House.

Mr Phichai said the Vietnamese ambassador, during a discussion lasting about 30 minutes, repeatedly stressed the need for such talks.

Mr Co was quoted by Mr Phichai as saying that Vietnam realised a proposal for talks between Indochina and ASEAN would not be accepted by the latter. Vietnam, however, still wished to see the meeting held so that each country could forward proposals which could pave way for the resolution of the Kampuchean problem. "The proposal acceptable to all could then be chosen," Mr Phichai quoted Mr Co as saying.

It was, however, unclear whether Vietnam was promising talks with individual countries or reiterating its recent proposal for regional negotiations between Indochina and ASEAN. The latter proposal has been flatly rejected by ASEAN which has a firm stand that the Kampuchean conflict is an international conflict which must be solved in the international arena. The move by Vietnam yesterday is seen as a last-minute diplomatic offensive on the Kampuchean issue as the United Nations is set to decide the controversial Kampuchean seat in New York next month.

Mr Phichai said he was told by the Vietnamese ambassador that Vietnam was glad that Thailand and ASEAN this year "have not put too much emphasis on the UN resolution and the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) as a framework to establish the solution for the Khmer issue." This demonstrated that Thailand and ASEAN were more flexible in trying to resolve the Khmer problem, Mr Phichai quoted Mr Co as saying.

PREM SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INVESTMENT

BK300201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand can look ahead to a bright future, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told foreign businessmen yesterday. The Government had successively managed the economy and maintained a steady level of income for farmers, whom he regarded as the backbone of the economy. By tackling the country's major economic problems, "democracy has taken firm roots and reached a stage of maturity in this country. Political stability is here to stay."

The prime minister was speaking at a packed joint Chambers of Commerce luncheon hosted by the British Chamber of Commerce at the Oriental Hotel. Gen Prem, an advocate of public-private sector collaboration, also praised the "admirable cooperation" of the past two years and called for stronger teamwork.

During the last few years, farmers had suffered because of failing world commodity prices, but immediate steps were taken to relieve their plight.

"Liberalisation of exports was thus first on our agenda of action," he said. Among measures taken was the move "to reduce a number of restrictions and tax burdens on trade to the outside world. Rice reserves, rice premiums and rubber taxes were substantially reduced.

"We also attempted to streamline export procedure and, in fact, succeeded in cutting down the number of obstacles for exports."

The prime minister said another area of concern was the country's financial situation. Here, government revenue had dropped drastically because of the world recession. But the government again acted quickly by implementing positive measures, including the introduction of fiscal discipline to control public expenditure, a downward revision of foreign borrowing and by allowing more flexibility in the interest rate structure.

To reverse the slowing of foreign investment, Gen Prem said: "Government has reviewed and revised all policies and mechanisms relating to the investment promotion system, including tax administration." Consequently, a "new set of criteria in granting investment incentives has been announced and two investment promotion centres have been established." The revision was accomplished in close collaboration with the private sector.

Gen Prem said in face of the reported upswing in the world economy in the months ahead, the government would continue to act accordingly to keep a healthy economy."

"Prices of agricultural products are all moving upward, some very rapidly," he said. "Urban economic activity is one the rise and so is investment."

Although this year's trade deficit would be higher, Gen Prem said it would "still be at a manageable level."

The government would continue work to boost the living standards of farmers, promote investments linked with an export promotion drive and maintain fiscal discipline.

Near the end of his speech, Gen Prem said he wanted to "emphasise the government's commitment to free enterprise as the foundation for our economic system."

He said the "first generation of infrastructure" in the country -- roads, dams and electrical plants -- was nearly complete. The "second generation of infrastructure will include specialised means of transportation, modern telecommunications and industrial locations."

For the month, Gen Prem called for "private sector participation in the operation of new sea ports and inland water ports, some of which have been built or are under construction." He said further areas would soon be opened to the private sector.

The prime minister concluded that what was needed most for Thailand's economic future was "professional management and experience" of which "the foreign business community are in a very good position to extend a helping hand."

BRIEFS

ROCKET RESEARCH CENTER -- The Royal Thai Air Force will set up a rocket research centre in its Wing 53 base in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province if its proposed budget is approved, Assistant Air Force C-in-C ACM [Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal] Arun Phromthep said yesterday. The centre, with the cooperation of the Science, Technology and Energy Ministry, will be used for conducting scientific research, he said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 3 BK]

MORE ON NHAN DAN CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

OW290913 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 29 -- The paper NHAN DAN today says that U.S. President Reagan once again revealed his true nature through his address at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 26.

The paper notes: "The U.S. President might have spoken on the assumption that his audience had a short memory about history and was completely in the dark about the developments in the world situation over the past decades. His address was in fact a string of fallacies and reversals of truth. Despite the universally known fact that the United States is helping China to nurture the Pol Pot remnants in Kampuchea and lending a hand to the Israeli aggressors, Reagan claimed that "we have a long and honorable tradition of mediating of dampening conflicts." More brazen-faced still, he strongly condemned violence and the 'widespread' use of violence in the last decade. If he is to be believed, the U.S. aggressors have never committed bloody crimes against the Vietnamese people, nor have done anything against the people of Cuba and Nicaragua, nor had they supported and abetted the dictatorial regimes in Central America and the Caribbean.

The paper continues: "The strategic and nuclear arms race provoked by the U.S. and the Reagan administration's warlike and reactionary foreign policy have seriously poisoned the international atmosphere and strained the world situation. Peace-loving forces all over the world are stepping up their resolute struggle to stay the hand of the bellicose imperialist forces. They demand that the latter seriously respond to the repeated peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union. Under the strong pressure of the peace movement, in his Sept. 26 address, Reagan had to tone down his arrogance. However, the warlike forces in the United States represented by Ronald Reagan remains very stubborn. They are still sticking to the strategy of nuclear deterrent.

"The U.S. President used the United Nations forum to reiterate his hackneyed slanders against the Soviet Union over the South Korean plane incident. His speech also reflects the Reagan administration's fury at the decline of the American influence. Reagan also used a rude language toward a number of countries in the Nonaligned Movement.

NHAN DAN goes on: "A series of U.S. acts in the world have completely negated Reagan's words, however beautiful and melodramatic they may be. Reagan's promise to bring mankind to 'a nuclear-free era' is meaningless while his administration is pushing up the arms race, squandering hundreds of billions of dollars in nuclear weapons. Neither his protestations of goodwill have any value when the United States and Japan are conducting a major joint military exercise in Northeast Asia."

"Criticism of the U.S. foreign policy is rising all over the world and right in the United States," the paper notes.

ARMY PAPER SCORES WEINBERGER'S PRC VISIT

OW300843 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30 -- The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today describes U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's recent China visit as a new dangerous move in the overall Sino-U.S. collusion, especially in the military field.

Commenting on the U.S. plan to transfer high technology to China for military purposes, its readiness to give war equipment to China and Weinberger's detailed discussions with the Chinese leaders on bilateral military cooperation, the paper points out that all this is indicative of stronger and more comprehensive Sino-U.S. collusion.

Since the official establishment of the Sino-U.S. relations in January 1979, the paper recalls, the successive U.S. administrations have continually broadened these relations in all fields, political, economic, military and strategic.

Weinberger's visit is a new indication of further development of the Sino-U.S. collusion, the paper points out, adding that in the eyes of Washington, Beijing remains an important card of the United States' Asia-Pacific strategy and counter-revolutionary global strategy and a link in the de facto Washington-Tokyo-Beijing-Seoul axis against the Soviet Union and the peoples of Northeast and Southeast Asia.

In the face of the setbacks in their domestic and foreign policies, the paper notes, the White House and the Pentagon consider the promotion of the Sino-U.S. collusion to be an important political asset to retain the presidency for Reagan in the 1984 election.

The paper continued: "The U.S. defense secretary's trip to Tokyo and Beijing is an ominous cloud over the sky of Asia. Washington and Beijing have openly exhorted each other to step up the arms race and cooperation against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries and Afghanistan. This has once again given the lie to Beijing's pious profession about its 'independent foreign policy' and its 'anti-U.S.' clamours in a number of Third World countries".

"Now as before, the United States is using its China card against the Soviet Union and the world revolution. For its part, China continues to make its collaboration with the United States and other Western imperialists the keystone in its ambitious program of quickly becoming a big power to carry out its expansionist and hegemonic policy," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

Hanoi Radio Comments

BK291159 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The growing dirty collusion between Beijing and Washington can be seen clearly through the recent China visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

While in Beijing, Weinberger was warmly received by top Chinese leaders from Deng Xiaoping to Zhao Ziyang and Zhang Aiping. During their meetings and talks, they emphasized the need for a close military cooperation and discussed the transfer of modern U.S. technology including military equipment to China.

Weinberger was taken to see some Chinese army units and their exercises. There, Weinberger said the Chinese army is strong but suggested that it should be equipped with modern weapons. There is no doubt that Washington and Beijing are strengthening their military collusion against peace and progressive forces, against the Soviet Union and Vietnam in order to achieve U.S. global strategy and Chinese expansionist and hegemonist ambitions. However, during their talks, the two sides evaded the Taiwan issue which, as U.S. and Western press remarked, is so sensitive to both sides.

The United States is militarily colluding with China but still maintaining the two-Chinas policy. Beijing, for its part, is selling out Taiwan in exchange for its collusion with the United States for the purpose of expansion and hegemony. In recent days, the Beijing authorities have talked much about peace and friendship. They even have acted as if they were on the side of peace and progressive forces to oppose imperialism. However, the results of Weinberger's visit have exposed their deception.

The Beijing authorities claim to be genuine revolutionaries. But why have they chimed in with the U.S. criticism of the Soviet Union as a threat to peace when the progressives consider the Soviet Union a bastion of peace? The Beijing authorities also claim to be staunch fighters against imperialism, but, in fact, are they increasingly colluding with the U.S. imperialists and regarding the ringleader of imperialism as their teachers? They claim to be on the side of progressive forces but how can they hope to preserve peace by getting more modern weapons from the United States and NATO, by serving as another NATO in the east, by stepping up their war of destruction against the three Indochinese countries in all fields, causing tension in Southeast Asia, and weakening other countries so that they can fish in troubled waters?

Weinberger's visit to China will be followed by Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States and Reagan's visit to China. This clearly indicates the growing collusion between Beijing and Washington, the two most reactionary forces of our times, and puts peace- and justice-loving people around the world on guard.

HOANG VAN THAI AT HUNGARY'S ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW292112 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- Lieutenant Colonel Sebok Bela, military attache, gave a reception here this evening on the 135th army day of Hungary (September 29).

Among those present at the reception were General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister, and many high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army. The charges d'affaires a.i. and military attaches of many countries attended the party.

Lieutenant Colonel Sebok Bela, General Hoang Van Thai and others proposed toasts to the great successes of the peoples and armies of Hungary and Vietnam in their national construction and defence and in the defence of peace, to the consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

On this occasion, a meeting was held by the Hanoi military sector in the presence of General Hoang Van Thai, Hungarian Military Attache Sebok Bela and other officials of the Hungarian Embassy.

EDUCATION GROUP ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN PYONGYANG

OW292055 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- A Vietnamese delegation led by Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh attended a conference of education and cultural ministers of non-aligned and developing countries opened in Pyongyang September 24.

On September 25 Minister Nguyen Thi Binh delivered a speech introducing the achievements of the Vietnamese educational and cultural service in recent years and its present tasks. She stressed the importance of building a progressive education and culture and of enhancing the cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries in face of the tense situation caused by the U.S. arms race policy. This cooperation would contribute to guaranteeing success for the struggle of the non-aligned countries for independence, peace and social progress.

During its stay in Pyongyang, the delegation was warmly received by party and state leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLES DEATH OF WILFRED BURCHETT

BK291249 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Hanoi press on Thursday, 29 September, reported on the demise in Sofia on 27 September of the prominent Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett. NHAN DAN, a newspaper of the Communist Party of Vietnam, described him as an enthusiastic fighter for peace, independence, and friendship among nations. He was the first foreign journalist to denounce to the world the U.S. atomic bombing on Hiroshima in 1945. NHAN DAN also praised his work in contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionists. Wilfred Burchett was awarded the Resistance Order, First Class, by the Vietnamese Government.

Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his condolences to the bereaved family.

LE DUAN VISITS HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

OW292044 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- Le Duan, general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday visited the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project under construction with Soviet assistance on the Da River in Hao Binh Province, southwest of Hanoi.

He was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was welcomed at the construction site by the ministers of construction and power, the secretary of the provincial party committee, the chairman of the provincial people's committee, the director-general of the Hoa Binh project building company and the acting Soviet chief specialist.

Le Duan was honoured at a big meeting of Vietnamese cadres, workers and soldiers and Soviet experts. In his report to the party leader, Ngo Xuan Loc, director general of the building company, said that since the project started, his company had moved or embanked nearly 11 million cubic metres of earth and rock, removed 1.5 cubic metres of sand, poured 20,000 cubic metres of concrete and dug 71,000 cubic metres of tunnels, and achieved the river blocking target on schedule.

He said the main dam stood the first major test on August 4 with the flood water tearing down at 11,000 cubic metres per second. He also spoke of the main jobs to be done at the project until 1984 and later on to put the first generator unit into operation (?as quickly) as scheduled.

Le Duan went to see the 43-metre high main dam, the tunnel-building team No. 3, which has been digging one of the eight main tunnels into the mountain, the creche of the building company's offices, and the residence of Soviet experts and workers.

Addressing the Soviet experts and workers present, Le Duan expressed the warm feelings and deep gratitude of the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their considerable and effective assistance to Vietnam's national construction and defence.

He thanked the Soviet experts and workers for sharing difficulties and hardships with Vietnamese cadres and workers in building Vietnam's largest hydro-electric power project, thus contributing considerably to the Vietnamese people's socialist electrification and industrialization.

Speaking later at a cordial gathering of leading officials of local branches, offices and building units, Le Duan said among other things: "Along with the construction of such large projects as the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project and a number of other factories, the various branches of activity and localities should attach paramount importance to developing small-and medium-sized hydro-power generating networks and combining irrigation with hydro-power generation in order to rapidly increase the nation's power output and contribute to solving the energy problem, boosting production and improving the people's living conditions."

TO HUU ATTENDS APPLIED ARTS EXHIBIT OPENING

OW290907 Hanoi VNA in English 0753 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- An exhibition on applied arts was opened on Sept. 28 at the Giang Vo exhibition centre, Hanoi, under the sponsorship of the organizing committee for exhibition of economic-technical achievements.

To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, press, cultural or commercial attaches of many foreign embassies, were present at the inauguration.

More than 4,000 items of applied arts of the arts and crafts export-import corporation (Arlexport), the sundries export-import corporation (Tocontap), the sundries export-import corporation (Toncontap), the state books and newspapers export-import corporation (Xunhasaba), and the general union of the handicraft cooperatives.

NGUYEN DINH THI HEADS WRITERS SECRETARIAT

OW290911 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 29 -- The nine-member Secretariat of the Vietnam Writers' Association, elected yesterday by the association's new Executive Committee, is headed by writer Nguyen Dinh Thi, its general secretary.

The other eight members are: the young poet Nguyen Khoa Diem from the old imperial city of Hue, Anh Duc, a writer from Ho Chi Minh City, two army poets, Chinh Huu and Huu Thinh, an army writer, Huu Mai, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Tu, a woman writer, Phan Tu, writer, and Ghe Lan Vien, poet.

On the same day, the Executive Committee elected the chairmen of the nine professional councils affiliated to it, who include famous writers and poets such as Xuan Dieu, To Hoai, Bui Hien, Nguyen Khai and Te Hanh.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES DRAFT PENAL CODE

BK300403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Council of State has just issued a communique saying: The Council of State held a regular meeting on 28 and 29 September under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the meeting was Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of Ministers' penal code drafting committee reported to the Council of State on the study and collection of views contributed by organs, mass organizations, localities, and National Assembly deputies concerning the infractions chapter of the draft penal code. The Council of State gave its opinions on the revision of the draft to be submitted to the National Assembly.
2. Upon the recommendation of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Council of State approved the statutes of controllers of the People's Organ of Control.
3. The Council of State decided a number of matters related to trial work of the Supreme People's Court.

NHAN DAN PROMOTES MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

BK300702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[NHAN DAN 24 September editorial: "Step Up the Mass Movement for Collective Mastery in Defense of National Security"]

[Text] Safeguarding national security is the duty of the entire people under the leadership of the party. Promoting the people's right to collective mastery in order to vigorously, deeply, broadly, and evenly develop the movement to safeguard national security is a factor that decides victory in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, as well as in the struggle to determine who will triumph over whom between the capitalist and socialist paths.

The active participation of a broad mass of the laboring people and the effective activities of the proletarian dictatorship system during the recent past have created a new strength for the struggle to maintain political security, and social order and safety. Closely guided by the party committees and administrations at various levels and thanks to their unity and coordination in combat activities, the army and public security forces -- from the northern border provinces to all big cities and many localities throughout the country -- have brought about many practical results.

Various trade union, youth union, and women's union organizations and some economic sectors have worked out plans to coordinate with the public security and army forces in intensively safeguarding socialist property against speculators, smugglers, tax evaders, and illegal businessmen, and preventing hoodlums, thieves, and robbers from disrupting social order and security. These is fairly great progress which helps to boost the people's confidence.

However, the movement to safeguard national security has not yet evenly developed. In some localities, it remains weak and is yet to meet the needs of our struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

The fundamental and long-term scheme of the Beijing expansionists -- in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- is to weaken our country in all fields before annexing it and the other two fraternal countries. The enemy's counter-revolutionary strategy has not changed in the least. Their maneuvers against the Vietnamese revolution and people have become increasingly sophisticated and insidious. It is necessary for our cadres, party members, and people to always remain extremely vigilant so as to clearly identify their reactionary nature and hypocrisy. With profound hatred for the enemy, we must resolutely smash all their schemes and acts of sabotage.

All our people and army must strive to correctly carry out the lines, viewpoints, and policies of the party and state; overcome all difficulties and hardships to build a new plentiful and happy life; and firmly safeguard all revolutionary gains.

The strength of the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security is the combined strength of the laboring people who assume collective mastery, and of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. While stepping up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, making the public security forces, the courts, the organs of control, inspection committees, and judiciary organs clean, firm, and strong is a measure for guaranteeing the unceasing consolidation and steady development of the movement.

Members of village and city ward public security forces, public order and security maintenance forces, and other mass organizations having the duty of maintaining public order and security in public organs and business and production establishments are persons who are in constant, direct contact with the people of all walks of life and are fully aware of their feelings, aspirations, and activities.

These forces must be trained in their tasks and accorded material benefits in a rational manner so as they will be able to serve as the core of the movement at the grassroots level.

At present, considerable contributions are being made to the movement by mass organizations set up in city blocks, such as the Red Flag youth groups, the Red Star teenager's groups, Block Dwellers' Protection Committees, Civil Guard Cells, Assault Youth security units, crime suppression councils, and crime prevention subcommittees. To ensure quick response and greater results from these organizations it is necessary to standardize their forces as well as to define their functions and tasks in a specific manner.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to continue perfecting and developing the effectiveness of the system by which the activities of four forces -- the public security forces, the army, the trade unions, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union -- are combined.

Party committee echelons and administrative bodies at the various levels must, through the movement to defend the fatherland's security in their localities, review, test, assess, and consolidate the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, party organizations, and the various mass organizations; and promote the laboring people's spirit of collective mastery. Internally cleansing the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, party organizations and the various mass organizations serve as a firm foundation for the people to develop their collective mastery in the movement to defend the fatherland's security.

If every person, every village and city war, every city block, every precinct and district, and every enterprise, work site, and cooperative can truly assume collective mastery in the tasks of defending the fatherland and firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety, it is definite that no speculators, smugglers, thugs, thieves, reactionaries, spies, and other enemy agents can operate.

With their collective mastery, the laboring people constitute the greatest strength with which to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and defend national security.

AUSTRALIAINDONESIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON EAST TIMOR

BK300421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0325 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Canberra, Sept. 30 (AFP) -- Indonesia would totally reject a Portuguese request for self-determination in East Timor passed on by Australia, an Indonesian Embassy official said here today.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in New York yesterday that Australia had agreed to a request from his Portuguese counterpart Jaime Gama to pass on a message to Indonesia, but he added this did not indicate that Australia endorsed Portugal's position. East Timor, a former Portuguese colony just 500 km (about 310 miles) to Australia's north, was annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

The Indonesian official said his government would receive Mr. Hayden's offer but would not accept Portuguese claims for East Timorese self-determination. "Indonesia considers the self determination of East Timor as completed in 1976 with integration. If Portugal wants to talk on the basis of acceptance of this, that's OK," he said.

The policy of the ruling Australian Labor Party favours self-determination for East Timor but Prime Minister Bob Hawke on a visit to Jakarta earlier this year effectively indicated acceptance of East Timor's integration with Indonesia. The issue, nonetheless, has caused reactions within the left wing of the party and among East Timor supporters. Mr. Hayden was also reported as describing as "exaggerated" claims that Indonesian forces in East Timor had been increased last month from 6,000-7,000 to 20,000 after 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed by Fretilin, the East Timor independence movement. Reports in Australia in recent weeks have alleged a massive military build-up in East Timor, regarded by observers as a final all-out effort to crush Fretilin resistance.

The Indonesian Embassy here recently confirmed that a renewed military operation was taking place around Viqueque, where the 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed.

HAYDEN TO ACT AS INTERMEDIARY IN TIMOR TALKS

BK291425 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, is to act as an intermediary in efforts by Portugal to initiate negotiations with Indonesia on East Timor. Mr Hayden today met Portugal's foreign minister, Dr Gama, in New York and is due to meet his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar, tomorrow.

The AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says Dr Gama told Mr Hayden that Portugal wanted to discuss the future of East Timor with Indonesia in the hope of persuading the Indonesians to allow the East Timorese to decide their own future. Mr Hayden said the Portuguese had put forward a proposition for a dialogue with Indonesia aimed at having some sort of process (?take) place whereby an (?expression) of opinion would be established on the part of the East Timorese. He said he would pass it on but without any confidence of success because it was similar to a proposition he had put to the Indonesians earlier this year which they had rejected out of hand.

Mr Hayden said neither Portugal nor Indonesia had asked Australia to participate in any talks.

The United Nations General Assembly has adjourned to next year any further consideration of the East Timor issue -- the former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976 and subsequently incorporated as an Indonesian province.

MALAYSIAGHAZALI ON UPCOMING TALKS WITH NGUYEN CO THACH

BK291403 Hong Kong AFP in English 1258 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 29 (AFP) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said here today he hoped to have "fruitful discussions" on the Cambodian issue with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in New York next week.

Mr Ghazali told reporters before leaving to attend the U.N. session in New York that he wanted to find out if Mr Thach had any new ideas in the matter. The two last met in March during the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

Mr Ghazali, the alternate leader of the 20-member Malaysian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, said that the talks with Mr Thach would be based on the latest appeal by the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) issued last week. They called for "national reconciliation" of all the Cambodian political groups in the nation's self-determination after Vietnamese withdrawal and suggested a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese forces starting from the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr Ghazali said the reported rejection by Hanoi of the proposals might not be final and that since ASEAN had shown flexibility and put forward the proposals with "sincerity and earnestness," Vietnam might seek clarifications of them.

He said the ASEAN foreign ministers would consult on various issues, especially Cambodia, and would meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York. Besides Cambodia, Malaysia will raise the Palestinian issue, Antarctica, and East-West relations in the General Assembly, he said.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER -- Malaysia is determined to cooperate in efforts to remedy the present imbalance in the world economic situation. The king was speaking when receiving the credentials from the new Canadian high commissioner to Malaysia, Mr Charles John Small, at the National Palace today. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 83 BK]

UK HIGH COMMISSIONER -- Kuala Lumpur, Thurs -- The yang di pertuan agong [Paramount ruler] welcomed Britain's desire to upgrade economic cooperation with Malaysia and to contribute towards national development in the fields of technology and investments. In his address on receiving the credentials of the new British high commissioner, Mr David Howe Gilmore, at the Istana Negara [national palace] today, the king said the strongest ties between the two countries were in education. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Sep 83 p 5 BK]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- When receiving the credentials from the Yugoslav ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Nastko Calovski, today his majesty the king said that the nonaligned movement is committed to work towards its strengthening for common benefit. The movement is a major channel to which countries can make known their views and political as well as economic interests. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 83 BK]

SINGAPORESOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL RECEIVES 'COLD' RECEPTION

BK281130 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Gerry de Silva: "Soviet VIP Gets Cold Shoulder;" "No Singapore Official Willing To Meet Him"]

[Text] A deputy minister of the Soviet Union paid a surprise visit here last week and found no Singapore official willing to meet him. There was no official programme for the Russian visitor, Mr I. Grishin, deputy ministry official. Mr Grishin, accompanied by Russian officials, spent a week trying to meet officials before he boarded a Singapore Airlines flight to Jakarta on Sunday.

"He did not inform anyone he was coming. He just dropped in," said a diplomatic source.

Earlier this month, Singapore and two ASEAN members -- Malaysia and Thailand -- postponed indefinitely a planned visit by a Soviet Foreign Ministry team. The delegation, led by Mr Zaitsev, head of the ministry's South-east Asian Affairs division, was due to visit the three countries in the first week of this month when the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet was shot down. The cold shoulder is thought to be part of the retaliatory action Singapore is taking to protest against the shooting down of the KAL plane in which all 269 people on board died.

Union Move To Boycott Ships

Russian cultural groups intending to perform here have already been given the brushoff. Aeroflot's thrice-weekly service here is running into difficulties at Changi Airport following a go-slow by airport staff.

Port union members are to meet on Thursday to decide on a boycott of Soviet ships calling here. This impending move, which will hit 60 to 80 such vessels a month, is backed by the NTUC [National Trade Unions Congress].

Gillian Pow Chong reports: Five members of the Russian trade delegation left last night on an Aeroflot flight after claiming to have held talks with businessmen.

"The talks centered on ship repairing and natural rubber among other things. The talks were quite successful. "As with all talks, you negotiate first and I expect contracts will follow later," said a Soviet Embassy official who declined to give his name. The visit was organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow.

POR WORKERS TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST SOVIET SHIPS

BK291415 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Singapore Port Workers Union has decided to take appropriate action against Soviet vessels coming into Singapore port. This is in retaliation for the recent shooting down of the South Korean airliner by Soviet jet fighters. The executive secretary of the union, Mr Ho See Beng, said that this decision was made following a meeting of the union's Executive Council this morning. He pointed out that there were no Soviet vessels in port now. Actions will be taken against Soviet ships if and when they are coming to port.

Straits Times Praises ASEAN Proposals on Kampuchea

BK241519 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Sep 83 p 20

[Editorial: "Kampuchea Tomorrow"]

[Text] Fair, flexible and forward-looking. These three words sum up ASEAN's latest proposals to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Vietnam has been giving the impression that its 180,000 troops are in Kampuchea because of, among other things, security reasons. Hostile neighbor, China threat and so on. But Hanoi cannot hold Kampuchea hostage to its problems with other countries. Since it is so concerned about the threat from the north, it cannot also fail to anticipate the more serious threat that will arise in the event of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. With the possibility that one day the Soviet will stop underwriting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Hanoi must sooner or later come to terms with, first, its untenable position vis-a-vis Kampuchea and, second, its relations with other Southeast Asian countries who do not want anything but peace and stability in the region.

Vietnam has also been trying to portray itself as the less inflexible party in the search for a final settlement. It has declared that it has voluntarily withdrawn some of its troops from Kampuchea, hence appearing reasonable while attempting to make ASEAN seem rigid in insisting on total withdrawal. With Wednesday's announcement, ASEAN has shown it would be happy with such partial withdrawals, provided they are on a territorial basis. Territorial withdrawals are visible and easier to verify. They are advantageous to both sides since they become conflict-free and safe.

Finally, ASEAN's proposals are forward-looking, from almost every angle.

Extraneous issues, such as discussion about regional peace and allaying fears of perceived threats, should not obscure the fact that the highest priority is Kampuchea itself. After so many years of strife and deprivation, the survival of Kampuchea -- both as a people and as a nation -- is at stake.

Thus, in appealing for international help to reconstruct Kampuchean society, ASEAN is humanitarian in its approach. In calling for all political groups in work towards national reconciliation, ASEAN wants to pave the way for restoring independence. Vietnam surely cannot object to such a goal. Morally, it is wrong to do so. Politically, a united Kampuchea is less vulnerable to outside manipulation and more able to act as a neutral buffer between Hanoi and Beijing -- something that is in Vietnam's interest.

ASEAN's moves are forward-looking in two other respects. They are realistic initiatives to maintain the momentum towards overall solution. They recognise that more comprehensive efforts are necessary. For example, the period for partial withdrawals needs to be worked out. And an international conference on rehabilitating Kampuchea will have to be convened.

Perhaps the most positive part of ASEAN's plan is that it gives the best picture so far of what can be a possible scenario in Kampuchea if all parties involved sincerely want to solve the problem.

MANILA DEMONSTRATIONS FOR REAGAN'S VISIT

OW291321 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Opposition leader Salvador Laurel says they will stage mass sit-down demonstrations in the streets of Manila if U.S. President Reagan goes through with his visit. Reagan is scheduled to be here in 5-6 November. Laurel's statement was issued as a peaceful march was held this noon from Ayala Avenue in Makati to the Santuario de San Antonio in Forbes Park. The march was participated in by office workers and executives in business suits. It was one of several activities held peacefully by the opposition to mark the 40th day of the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino. A bigger rally is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at Liwasang Bonifacio. At the Santuario a mass was held after recitation of the rosary.

There was a reported noise barrage over the University of the East but otherwise, the university belt in Manila was normal as classes went on. On (Otigas) Avenue, near the (Unimart) shopping complex in Greenhills many employees gathered on the streets this noon, waving yellow ribbons and showering confetti. Policemen however, dispersed the crowd who went back to their offices along (Otigas) Avenue. It was the first protest action in Greenhills.

DISTURBANCES PLACE REAGAN VISIT IN DOUBT

HK291330 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 83 pp 4, 8

[Benedicto David article: "Watchful Waiting"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement that he might not go on with his visit here if Congress is still in session is quite understandable. Translated, this is known as an attitude of "watchful waiting."

Everyone knows that the session of Congress is somewhat elastic and that the President of the United States has some influence over the schedule of that legislative body, though not as much as the influence of President Marcos over the Batasang Pambansa.

The message is really quite clear: Unless conditions improve in this country in the very near future, Reagan will not visit Manila. He will not risk his life to pay a social call. He will not risk his life for the benefit of the Philippine Government.

Perhaps for the first time in the relationship between Mr Reagan and the Philippine Government, he has not taken the stance of the Manila government at face value. Perhaps at this time he is getting reports from the CIA and other American intelligence agencies as to the situation here -- and is now weighing the risks involved. The pros and cons for his visiting Manila in November are legion, despite the fact that Manila was originally scheduled only as a rest stop before he goes into his hectic Asian tour.

The disturbance here and in other parts of the country as well as the position of the American press as expressed by THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES constitute a major factor in this particular decision. Both major influential dailies have urged Reagan not to go through with his visit because Reagan's mere presence here would be interpreted or misinterpreted as his placing the stamp of approval on the beleaguered Marcos government. Reports of a \$1-million contract for Reagan's life (which incidentally have been denied by the local Libyan Embassy) constitute still another factor. When such reports are floated about, the Secret Service goes into a controlled panic because they have to take everything seriously. Even casual remarks overheard in coffee shops have to be looked into and double-checked, for the life of the President of the United States is often the crux of many possible events.

Members of Congress have voiced their opposition to the Reagan visit at this particular time.

On the other side are the interests of the Marcos government, considered an extremely friendly one to Washington, and the loyalties of other similar governments. If Mr Reagan fails to support the Marcos government, how can other similar governments rely on the support of Mr Reagan under similar circumstances?

Most "educated guesses" or guestimates among foreign mediamen now here are that Mr Reagan will not go through with his visit because of the widespread troubles and the intense emotional situation that developed after the brutal and cowardly murder of Ninoy Aquino. After all, all it takes is one man willing to sacrifice himself to do the deed.

They feel that Mr Reagan may be walking into a danger zone and may at the same time be acting for the best interests of the United States.

The final decision, of course, has not yet been made. The schedule of Congress is still up in the air -- and so is Mr Reagan -- and so is the Marcos government -- and the opposition -- and everyone who relies on the United States for support.

We should know the decision within the next three weeks, but if the demonstrations continue despite the iron-fist policy, if more people are shot and arrested, and the demos keep on going, it would really be doubtful that Mr Reagan will be willing to risk his all like Ninoy Aquino. After all, it is not his country.

PROTESTERS MARCH IN MAKATI; 7 PERSONS INJURED

W301007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 30 (AFP) -- At least seven people, including two policemen, were wounded and one protester arrested today after police tried to disperse thousands of workers and executives who defied presidential arrest threats and staged an antigovernment march in Manila's Makati financial district. Security forces in full riot gear used tear gas, water cannons and fired blank shots in a bid to break up the march. Initially police said 2,000 people were involved in the protest but eyewitnesses put the figure at over 5,000. Sympathisers of the protesters in high-rise office buildings along Makati's Ayala Avenue retaliated by throwing garbage, bottles, tin cans and other objects. Motorists on Ayala Avenue also honked their horns in the fifth noise barrage here since September 16 as part of continuing antigovernment protests in the wake of the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The demonstrators included students in school uniform, office workers, and junior executives in native dress.

The Makati protest march and noise barrage coincided with simultaneous demonstrations in other parts of the city. About 5,000 massed at the city square, some 1,000 marched in the commercial district of Greenhills to the west and several thousands more expected to light candles and march to a church to honor Mr Aquino.

Demonstrators strung black and yellow streamers at windows of high-rise office buildings, some saying in the Philippine national language, "Ninoy (Mr Aquino's nickname), you are not alone," "We are for Aquino."

Other protesters wore yellow pins saying "Resign," an obvious reference to the president. Plainclothesmen and government photographers were seen taking pictures of demonstrators. Observers noted, that authorities have been using videotapes and photographs of protesters for legal action against them.

MRS MARCOS ORDERS FORMATION OF BARANGAY FORCES

HK300006 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The first lady and Metro Manila governor, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has ordered the formation of barangay peace-keeping forces to help quell riots and other civil disturbances. The barangay peace-keeping forces will also help in intelligence work against subversive infiltrators in the metropolis. Vice Governor Ismail Mathay said the force will be composed of about 70,000 men, or 40 to 50 men on each barangay. The barangay peace-keeping units will be armed only with light sticks. The brigades will be called upon by the police to help in peace-keeping tasks at any needed time.

The first lady continues her periodic visits to barangays in Metro Manila to determine the people's needs. She visited barangay Julo yesterday in Mandaluyong to inquire on the progress of development projects there. People in the barangay were the recipients of lodging house titles in 1980 under the government's bliss program. Julo residents gave the first lady a very warm welcome. She talked with them about KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran] projects in the barangay.

OPPOSITION PLEDGES NONVIOLENT ANTI-MARCOS DRIVE

OW291339 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Brushing aside President Ferdinand Marcos' threat to reimpose martial law, the opposition today pledged to sustain a nonviolent campaign for the government's resignation over the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Opposition spokesmen disclosed a program of prayer rallies, boycotts of firms and major newspapers identified with Mr Marcos, "truth forums" in schools and other places, and deliberate delays in paying income taxes to sap the national treasury. "The latest threats of Mr Marcos are the last gasps of a dying regime. Mr Marcos evidently intends to frighten the people. He has succeeded only in showing his own fear," said former Senator Lorenzo Tanada.

Salvador Laurel, president of the 12-party opposition coalition, told reporters after a special mass for Mr Aquino that "cracks" were showing in the government and military. He said the opposition would use "guerrilla-style" tactics. Mr Tanada, chairman of the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All Movement (JAJA), formed after Mr Aquino was killed August 21, said in a statement that his group would not be deterred by a threatened new campdown on the opposition. Mr Marcos warned after widespread protests by Aquino followers last week that he might be forced to reimpose martial law, by which he ruled this country for more than eight years before lifting it January 1981. He has been president since 1965.

Following a tradition in this largely Roman Catholic country, the Aquino family, led by the slain politician's widow Corazon, today attended two special masses to mark the 40th day of Mr Aquino's death. Hundreds of employees in suburban Makati town, an international business and finance center, left their offices at the stroke of noon and walked to a chapel in an elite residential area where the first mass was held. Makati's main artery, Ayala Avenue, was again ties up for several minutes for the fifth time in two weeks as occupants of high-rise buildings threw down boxloads of confetti and motorists honked their horns in protest against the government.

The second mass, held at a private cemetery south of here, was more intimate, with only about 100 close relatives and friends of Mr Aquino surrounding his white concrete crypt bearing only his full name and popular nickname "Ninoy," as well as the dates of his birth and death. In both masses, priests and speakers blamed the government for Mr Aquino's death and called on Filipinos to follow Mr Aquino's example of sacrifice for his countrymen.

Mr Tanada stressed that JAJA would continue to follow Mr Aquino's call for a nonviolent struggle against the Marcos regime because "the Filipino people are, by nature, peace-loving (and) it is the Marcos Government who is violent."

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez today said the opposition was "subverting the sovereignty of the people" and trying to derail next year's National Assembly elections.

MARCOS ORDERS REWARDS FOR EXPOSING CURRENCY CRIME

HK292355 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos ordered yesterday the Central Bank to give rewards to persons providing information which will lead to the arrest of dollar black marketeers, salters, and other violators of foreign currency regulations. The rewards will be 20 percent of the amount involved in any case, or not lower than 50,000 pesos, whichever is the highest. Under Letter of Instruction No. 1356, President Marcos ordered the Central Bank to formulate a system for the giving of rewards to informers who help in arresting dollar blackmarketeers and other violators.

The president had earlier ordered a crackdown on foreign exchange traffickers. He said they are sabotaging the economy and must be punished severely.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS IN SOUTH REPORTED NORMAL

HK290446 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Government affairs and regional operations in the southern Philippines are normal and not at all affected by the artificial revolutionary atmosphere created by some elements who aim to embarrass the government and the Filipino people. This was reported today by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon. Details from correspondent (Jojo Ismail):

[Begin recording] Espaldon, who made an inspection visit to the south, said that the various government developmental projects in the area are progressively going on. He also cited the completion of the circumferential road constructed in Bongao, Tawi Tawi, and the construction of school buildings and other infrastructural projects. Espaldon noted that the normal situation in the south is attributed to the faith of Mindanao folks and the determination of the present administration, despite the reported artificial revolutionary atmosphere in some parts of the country. [end recording]

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